Weather
Weather cool and fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 80.2 and the minimum was 57.6 figures for the corresponding day last year being 71.2 and 60.4.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 12

大陸報 **The China Press** 大陸報

"The Voice of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Pres. Pierce, tomorrow.
FROM U.S. Empress of Asia, today.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Pres. Hayes, today.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Havelland, today.

No. 3473 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 申子年九月十二日 SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1924 中華民國十三年十月十號 16 PAGES TODAY 10 CENTS

SHANHAIKWAN AND SUNGKIANG BOTH FALL

LOCAL WAR SITUATION CRITICAL AS SUN TAKES RAILWAY STRONGHOLD

Ho Feng-lin Goes To Hsin Chiao To Lead Chekiang Army And Stem Big Push Of Fukien Forces; Sungkiang Bottled Up As Sharp Firing Continues; Other Sectors Remain Quiet

In the official communique given out by Judge T. S. K. Loh at the Arsenal at midnight last night, it practically was admitted that Sungkiang has been lost to the Fukien troops under General Sun Chuan-fang. The Fukien troops entered the city from the south gate and although results are not known it is believed the situation is critical and that it may be necessary to abandon the city.

General Ho Feng-lin went to Hsin Chiao last night to take personal command of the Chekiang forces and early this morning reinforcements were being rushed in the direction of this town as well as Minsingchiao.

Military circles at the Arsenal were highly elated at the news from the North telling of General Chang Tso-lin's victory at Shanhaikwan. Judge Loh stated that their reports from the North coincided with the Reuters message from Mukden and that the full significance of the news was realised, although the belief is still held here that the impending fighting at Shihfengkow to the north of Peking in the vicinity of Jehol is probably of more importance than the fall of Shanhaikwan.

"Our only regret," said Judge Loh last night, "is that we do not have similar cheering news to report for we are still in the fight—of this there can be no question."

In other well-informed Chinese circles last night it was stated that the local Chekiang forces are staking all on General Ho's efforts today to stop the further advance of Fukien and that if unsuccessful here, that the fight may be over in this area.

One of the mysterious of the present situation is the entire absence of fighting for the last two or three days in the vicinity of Huangtu on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. It is known that Chekiang has withdrawn most of its force from this sector for the purpose of protecting the front at Sungkiang and the failure of General Chi Hsieh-yuan to take advantage of this situation is causing considerable speculation.

One of the officials in Shanghai who is affiliated with the Chihli faction when told last evening of the news from Mukden strongly disputed the assertion that the fall of Shanhaikwan, if confirmed, meant the end of the war. "If Shanhaikwan has fallen," said our informant, "it merely means that Chihli has given up the front lines and has fallen back to the second line at Chinwantao. And if Chinwantao falls they will drop back to the third line at Luanchow and if this line fails the next point of defence will be Tientsin. The war in the North is not over. It will last a long time and to say the end has come with the fall of Shanhaikwan is pure speculation and not based upon facts."

Still another interesting sidelight on the local situation was furnished last night by a rumor, unconfirmed, of course, but nevertheless significant, that if General Sun Chuan-fang is able to break through on the South and get into Shanghai that this will entirely change the local situation and put Sun in control of Shanghai instead of General Chi Hsieh-yuan as Peking has scheduled. Therefore the final result of the fighting in the local area would be to still leave Shanghai under the control of Chekiang, the only change being in the personnel of the administration.

Sporadic fighting took place in the Kiating, Liuho and Huangtu sectors with no material change to the battle line.

Four Kiangsu spies were caught yesterday morning at Chuchiachiao, disguised as farmers. They were sent to General Yang Hua-chao's headquarters at Kiating.

The lull on the Huangtu front was perfect.

Upon learning that the headquarters of Tuli Sun Chuang-fang was at Chuching yesterday, four Chekiang airplanes flew to the village at 4.15 yesterday afternoon and deposited several bombs.

A private telegram received here yesterday afternoon from Ningpo states that the Chekiang first division under General Ho Kuo-shih has declared independence from Hangchow, following the resignation of General Pan Kuo-kan as commander of the division.

CHEKIANG IS IN DESPERATE FIGHT TO STEM RUSH

General Wang Ping Is Missing After Big Shuffle

BY D. J. LEWIS

Bridge 21, Shanghai-Hangchow Line (38 kilometers from Shanghai and 6 li from Sungkiang).—Major Han Chin-ngoh of the Chekiang forces with a detachment of 100 men, two field pieces and several machine guns is still in possession of the bridgehead. The rails have not been interfered with in any way and Chekiang troops were seen a considerable distance further up the line. It is stated the Chekiang front line extends four li beyond bridge 21 and approximately 2 li from Sungkiang.

From information gathered from troops in the field the Chekiang forces started to evacuate Sungkiang at 6 p.m. last night. The engine which brought out the last troops was damaged by shell fire and a wrecking crew from the Shanghai South station was busily engaged in getting it into shape again.

At Hsin Chiao about eighty Fukien troops disguished as country people broke thru the line to the right of the railway. The Chekiang forces were as we departed surrounding this group and will endeavor to exterminate them.

It is stated that no fighting took place last night within the walls of Sungkiang but that the Chekiang and Fukien forces engaged each other at the Sungkiang railway station. Of the 2,000 Chekiang soldiers stationed at Sungkiang about 1,000 were sent to

(Continued on Page 2)

THREE DIE AS FIRE DESTROYS FIREWORKS SHOP

Midnight Blaze On Gordon Road Was Fatal To Shopkeepers

Three persons perished in a destructive conflagration shortly before midnight Wednesday night which took place at a shop on Gordon Road. The premises, Nos. 827 and 828, was stocked with kerosene, fireworks and other inflammable materials.

The bodies were burned beyond recognition and it is assumed that they were trapped on the upper floor and fell through when the upper portion of the premises collapsed just prior to the arrival of the Division.

The cause of the fire is not known.

Commemoration Edition Issued By China Press

In commemoration of the founding of the Chinese Republic THE CHINA PRESS is today publishing a Chinese commemoration edition, which are given to subscribers without additional charge.

The edition, profusely illustrated and printed on fine art paper, consists of messages from President Tsao Kun, Premier W. W. Yen, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Minister of Foreign Affairs Wellington Koo, Minister of Education Huang Fu, Minister of Communications Wu Yu-lin, General Lu Chin, General Lu Yung-hsiang, Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi, Vice-Minister of the Interior, Mr. Chen Keh, former Minister of Interior and Consular representatives.

Articles are contributed by Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. H. K. Chow, technical expert of the Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Co., Mr. Hu Lin, head of the Kuo Wen News Agency, Mr. Hsu Chien, ex-Minister of Justice of the Canton Government, Mr. H. Y. Moh, the cotton magnate, Mr. S. N. Auyang, head of the Bureau of Economic Information, Mr. Feng Ping-nan of Ellis and Hays, Mr. Yu Yah-ching, president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George T. Fong, radio engineer of the Westinghouse Electric Company, Mr. N. L. Han, managing director of the National Transport Company, Mr. S. U. Zau, director of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Y. S. Zia, the noted Chinese attorney, Mr. K. T. Koo, editor of the Eastern Times and Mr. Lu Tien-chuan, editor of the Shanghai Tribune.

Foreign contributors to this issue include Mr. A. K. Taylor of the Asia Life Insurance Co., Dr. W. W. Peter of the Council on Health Education, Mr. Richard I. Hope and Mr. J. B. Powell of THE CHINA PRESS staff.

The issue has been gotten up under the editorship of Mr. Jabin Hsu, Sub-editor of THE CHINA PRESS.

Twenty thousand copies are being distributed throughout the country today.

COMMONS TO BE INFORMED ON THE PROTOCOL ISSUE

Premier Says He Will Lay A Paper Before House To Explain Proposal

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Oct. 8.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Lieutenant-Colonel Pownall (Conservative) with regard to commitments, regarding the use of the Navy, by the British Delegates at Geneva, Mr. MacDonald said that he proposed immediately to lay a paper comprising, in addition to the text of the Protocol, the resolutions of the Assembly and the reports of the First and Third Committees, which were explanatory of the proposals. The Prime Minister said that the document should enable the House, while awaiting the report of the British delegates, to form a comprehensive appreciation of the nature and effect of the provisions of the Protocol. He said supplementarily that before the agreement had been reached and passed on to the Assembly, special representatives of the Admiralty had been summoned to Geneva. Mr. MacDonald hoped that the House would not take as gospel everything in the extraordinary statements in the newspapers during the proceeding.

50 Soviet Warships Participating In Naval Manoeuvres

(*Reuter's Service*)

Riga, Oct. 8.—Fifty vessels are participating in the Soviet naval manoeuvres in the Gulf of Finland to test the co-operation between the naval, air and land forces.

Fukien Men At Sungkiang Wear Red Cross Armbands, Chekiang Troops Contend

Fukien Stretcher Bearers Wear Coolie Clothes With Small Red Cross Armband, While Chekiang Bearers Are Converted Soldiers

BY TALBOT PATRICK

Back to Shanghai and reports of what sort of a person friends had said I "was," I have my own report on the exceedingly serious conditions in the Sungkiang war zone as well as explanations for yesterday's missing article to make.

Although I was not close to the fighting lines after an early hour yesterday morning, men back from the forward zone tell me that conditions today were much as they were the day before, so far as news can be obtained, with certain minor exceptions I shall note in the body of this article. So, we'll start with the morning day before yesterday, Wednesday morning.

The night before, one train ran the gauntlet of field gun fire down the line to Shanghai from Sungkiang, the vanguard of the Fukien troops which had caught me in its advance having temporarily drawn back a short distance from the railway embankment. The passengers of this train, consisting of the staffs of Sungkiang and Ming Hsin Chiao stations, reported they were made a target of rifle fire at one point on the line near Ming Hsin Chiao, however. (My raincoat, coat and typewriter are still in that station, so far as I can learn.)

By Wednesday morning, reinforcements of both men and guns had reached the Fukien leaders and it had pushed forward again, its advance being along the road leading to the east gate of Sungkiang from Wo Yang Jao, more east than south of the city. The head of the line deployed under shelter of the embankment until it was attacking the city from the south as well as the east. One group, with field guns, was assigned to guard the railway line in the direction of Shanghai, against Chekiang reinforcements.

SHANGHAI NEARLY DEFENSELESS

Early Wednesday morning about 500 Chekiang men were sent up the rail line and all through the day they were the only bar to a Fukien advance down the railway toward Shanghai. They were spread out on either side of the track at about 6 in the morning. After that time, the Fukien field guns became busy and no trains could come up near this force, located about a mile and a half to two miles this side of the Sungkiang east gate.

Two Chekiang mountain guns sent up remained in pieces on a flat car at Hsin Chiao (the farthest station up the line in Chekiang hands) most of the morning. In the afternoon they were taken up a way and assembled for several hours of firing. After nightfall, they were again taken down and brought back to Hsin Chiao, however.

The middle of the morning, one train from Hsin Chiao brought back to Hsin Chwang, the next station this way and also the one just beyond Lunghua junction, a score of soldiers who confessed that they had been on the fighting line outside Sungkiang, had finally thrown down their rifles and had gone out the Sungkiang North Gate to circle through the country to Hsin Chiao.

These men said that in the early morning hours the Fukien men advancing to the attack had about 1,200 men in the fighting

(Continued on Page 6)

General Election Regarded Inevitable; Dissolution Of Parliament Is Decided Now

Party Organs Sounding Challenge In Anticipation Of Fray Which May Culminate In Polling On November 8 or 15

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Oct. 9.—Now that disturbance of the country's affairs by a general election, however regrettable, is regarded as inevitable, the party organs are already sounding their challenges in anticipation of the fray, which, it is generally assumed, will culminate in polling on November 8 to 15.

His Majesty, who left Balmoral for London last night, is expected to receive Mr. Ramsay MacDonald this morning and grant a dissolution after Parliament has finally passed the Irish Bill.

It is reported that the Cabinet for some time yesterday evening were sharply divided on the question of accepting Mr. Asquith's suggested compromise regarding an inquiry, but that the more extreme section led by Mr. Wheatley gained the day.

The Laborites profess to enter the elections with high confidence, their organ declaring that the issue is not the Russian Treaties or the comparatively unimportant Campbell affair but the whole policy and program of the Party.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Oct. 9.—The Premier announced that the dissolution of Parliament was decided.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Oct. 9.—Their Majesties shortened their stay at Balmoral by twenty-four hours and arrived at Euston Station at 8 o'clock this morning. They proceeded at once to Buckingham Palace, where the King received Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at 10 a.m.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Oct. 3.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald advised the King to grant dissolution of Parliament.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Oct. 8.—Before Sir Robert Horne rose to move the Conservative vote of censure in the House of Commons today, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald explained that his answer last week that the Cabinet was not consulted on the subject of the Workers' Weekly prosecution was due to a misunderstanding. The Attorney-General did report the whole matter, which was left in his hands.

Sir Robert Horne had only uttered a few words, when he was interrupted by Ministerial laughter. The Speaker rose and made it clear that he intended all parties to be properly heard.

Sir Robert Horne continued that no more grievous blow could be struck at our civilisation than that the law courts should in any way be manipulated for party reasons as this Government had done (opposition cheers).

The Attorney-General said that he did not attend to apologise, because if he had to decide again he would not alter his decision by one iota. He explained that when the case was first submitted to him, Mr. Campbell's name was not mentioned. It was Mr. Maxton (? Labor member for Glasgow) who gave him the information regarding Mr. Campbell's position and character. He added that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had later intimated that the prosecution should never have been instituted, but he (the Attorney-General) himself had decided on the withdrawal, as enquiries had indicated that it would fail. Not a living soul except the Ministers, Mr. Maxton

(Continued on Page 7)

ARGENTINE ROUND THE WORLD FLIER LEAVES FOR JAPAN

Lieut.-Col. Zanni Reaches Kagoshima In Another Leg Of Trip

Zanni Arrives In Kagoshima

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Kagoshima, Oct. 9.—Major Zanni, the Argentine round-the-world flier, arrived here safely at 4:10 p.m.

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Kagoshima, Oct. 9.—Major Zanni arrived here at 4:10 this afternoon.

Lieut.-Col. Zanni, the Argentine aeronaut, who is flying around the-world on one of the most dangerous routes which have been attempted, left Shanghai yesterday morning for Japan. The airman has been held up here for several days owing to the typhoon off the coast of Japan, which has made any attempt to fly across to Kyushun practically suicidal, but favorable advices were received from Japan early yesterday morning, and Lieut.-Col. Zanni left here at 8.37. In the afternoon a telegram was received from Kagoshima reporting that the flier had arrived there at 4.10 p.m.

After discouraging weather re-

(Continued on Page 2)

RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS ARE AT FINAL STAGE

Rosta Says Fate Of Confab Depends On Commercial Calculations

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Oct. 9.—The Rosta News Agency in a statement to the effect that the Russo-Japanese negotiations have entered their final stage, says:

"The questions of debts and old treaties have been co-ordinated, though slight corrections in wording are necessary.

"The Nikolaievsk affair has been dropped out from the present negotiations, as it represents a material loss, and will be considered at a future conference together with other State and private claims.

"The evacuation of Saghalien is an undisputed question, the only danger being that Japan has drawn out the parley to such an extent that the evacuation is now virtually an impossibility.

"As regards Saghalien concessions, the Soviet have conceded to lease 40 percent of the oil-fields to Japan, but Japan insists on retaining eight fields which she selected herself and which, prior to the Japanese occupation, were the only districts in which it was certain that oil was found, thus claiming all the oil known to exist there. Japan does not agree with the latter statement, but in view of the Japanese occupation we are deprived of the means of ascertaining the correctness of their statement to the contrary.

"We propose a fair, honest and usual means of dealing with the situation, namely, to grant 40 percent of the oil contained in the oil-containing area of the whole island, the said area to be determired at a future conference. We will also give Japan 1,000 square versts as a prospecting area for five years with 40 percent of the oil discovered in it.

"Dissension has also arisen regarding royalties: Japan offering 5 to 15 percent of the net output and the Soviet insisting on 10 to 15 percent.

"As regards coal, Japan desired that we give her a concession in the closed district, but we declined to discuss the point and Japan will probably realise that her wish is impossible.

"As royalties for coal-mines Japan offers 5 percent while we insist on 5 to 10 percent.

"Momentarily the fate of the conference depends on the commercial calculations of Japan. We are ready to grant these concessions because we wish to assist her in her need for oil and coal, and through a desire to co-operate economically with Japan."

Danish House Asked by Minister To Abolish Armament

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Copenhagen, Oct. 8.—In the Lower House today the Minister of Defence submitted a Disarmament Bill abolishing the Army and the Navy, except frontier guards and coastal defence ships, dismantling all fortifications and transforming all military and naval factories into State civil enterprises.

SUNDAY PICTORIAL

A number of exclusive action pictures taken at Liuho while fighting was actually in progress have been obtained by THE CHINA PRESS and will be reproduced in the coming issue of the Sunday Pictorial. They are among the best war pictures so far obtained. Another interesting feature of this week's Pictorial will be a number of aerial views of the capital which are particularly timely in view of the fact that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is now knocking at Peking's doors.

MUKDEN FORCES ROUT CHIHLI, WHICH RETREATS TOWARDS CHINGWANTAO

Many Chihli-ites Going Over To Marshal Chang Tso-lin; Marshal Tuan Chi-jui May Mediate Between Chihli And Fengtien; Hostilities May Cease In Northern Conflict

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Mukden, Oct. 9.—Marshal Chang Tso-lin's forces completely occupied Shanhaikwan yesterday night, routing the Chihli troops, who are retreating in confusion towards Chinwangtao.

In well-informed circles here the opinion is expressed that there will be no further hostilities. Many Chihliites however are going over to Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

There is a probability that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui will offer his good offices between Chihli and Mukden.

CANTON BEGINS STRIKE TODAY; DEFIES SURTAX

Clash Between Mercenaries Of Rival Militarists Is Expected

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Canton, Oct. 9.—Hand-bills, announcing in the name of the General Chamber of Commerce here that a general strike shall be put into effect as from the 10th instant, have been distributed throughtout the City of Canton.

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Canton, Oct. 9.—The imposition by the troops of surtaxes upon all lines of commerce here, previously reported, has resulted in the situation from which a general strike or the part of merchants is expected momentarily. In the meantime, the animosity of leaders of the troops, especially General Hsu Chung-chi, belonging to the Canton Government towards the monopoly of the income by General Fang Shih-sheng, commander of the Yunnan mercenaries, has become so acute that the troops under the command of General Hsu and General Fang are being concentrated in Canton, thereby presenting such a threatening aspect that their clash is now generally considered to be the question of time. On the other hand, the Merchants' Volunteer Corps has held a conclave as regards the arms and tax questions and as a result of this meeting, it has been decided to carry out the general strike as from the 10th instant.

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Oct. 9.—There is no news from Shanhaikwan.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu and staff will go to the front tomorrow.

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Mukden, Oct. 9.—According to a communique issued by the General Headquarters of the Fengtien troops, in the sector of Shanhaikwan, the Fengtien troops following heavy fighting defeated the Chihli troops, capturing many villages outside Shanhaikwan such as Chiumen, Huangtuling, former Russian barracks and Changchiashan.

The combined military authorities here declare that Shanhaikwan will be carried at no distant date.

Judging from all reports available, it is likely that in the recent fierce battle, the Fengtien troops have suffered a large number of casualties. It is learnt from a reliable Chinese source that the casualties suffered by the Fengtien troops up to the present number four or five thousand in all. The Fengtien military authorities have despatched 23 coaches by rail to the front to convey the wounded soldiers.

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Oct. 9.—Marshal Chang Tso-lin's reply to the memorandum of the Diplomatic Body, regarding air attacks on Peking, adds that should he attack the capital he will instruct his subordinates to endeavor to avoid injury to the Legation quarter. He fully realised that there are historic monuments in Peking as elsewhere in China and if the diplomats wish to avoid the danger of these being injured they should get President Tsao Kun and Marshal Wu Pei-fu to leave Peking.

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Tientsin, Oct. 9.—For the purpose of fighting a decisive battle with the Fengtien forces in the sector of Shanhaikwan with all his troops available, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has given urgent telegraphic orders to the 14th and 24th Divisions. which have been left behind in Honan, to hurry up to the fighting front. It is reported that the vanguards of the above two divisions have already arrived in Fengtai.

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Tientsin, Oct. 9.—The Chihli troops have concentrated ten transport-vessels at the mouth of the Pei Ho, near Taku, with a view to transporting a large force of the Chihli troops to a point from which they contemplate attacking the rear of the Fengtien troops. The troops, which have been ordered to sail by the trasport-vessels, are now making preparations for their departure.

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Tientsin, Oct. 9.—General Tan Ching-lin, Pacification Commissioner of Hsuanhua, has left Tolun, Chahar, proceeding northward. Some 2,000 newly recruited Mongolian soldiers, who had been organised into one independent cavalry regiment in Tolun, left there on the 5th instant in the direction of Chihfeng, Jehol Province, to reader

assistance to the Chihli troops against the Fengtien forces.

It is learnt on good authority that 1,850 camels, 500 horses, and 12 motor-lorries have reached Peking from Kalgan to be used for the transportation of war-stores to the fighting fronts.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 5.—General Tsao Jui, Superintendent of the Commissariat, has established a branch office in Tientsin, which will deal with local questions, including transportation. General Liu Kuo-ching has been placed in command of the Tientsin office.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 9.—A foreign telegram reports that the Fengtien forces have crossed the Great Wall at Chiumen, a narrow pass 18 miles to the west of Shanhaikuan, and that the Chihli force guarding that gate is falling back on Shihmenkai.

An official communique this evening says that the Fengtien attack on Chiumen was merely a feint intended to draw off the troops from Shanhaikuan, where a victory is claimed, the Fengtien forces subsequently being driven out of Chiumen.

(Eastern News Agency)

Mukden, Oct. 9.—It is reported from an authentic source that the battle fought yesterday morning on the Shanhaikwan front was the severest since the opening of hostilities between the Chihli and Fengtien troops with the consequence that the Chihli troops have retreated towards Yukwan, leaving behind a great number of soldiers, both killed and seriously wounded.

In the meantime, the 2nd and 5th Fengtien Armies have advanced from the district of Lunghua and are now furiously attacking Chengteh, Jehol Province, with the assistance of aeroplanes, while the other detachments of the Fengtien forces are reported to have captured Chihfeng.

The General Headquarters here announce that hundreds of the Chihli troops have been taken prisoners together with many rifles and a number of machine-guns in addition to large quantities of ammunition.

Chekiang Is In Desperate Fight To Stem Rush

(Continued from Page 1)

Hsin Chiao and an equal number to Sio Quinsan about 12 li to the north of Sungkiang.

General Wang Ping who was in charge of the troops at Sungkiang has apparently been lost in the shuffle, his troops now at Hsin Chiao stating that they do not know his present whereabouts. The troops at Hsin Chwang are under command of General Chwang Tse-ping. The Chekiang wounded at Sungkiang were left behind when the city was evacuated. The Fukien troops fired at the Chekiang troop trains leaving Sungkiang wounding five. Four "75" guns were brought back from Sungkiang, two being sent to Tsingpu and two to Hsin Chiao. The Fukien troops are short of ammunition and are awaiting fresh supplies. At 4:30 today a Chekiang aeroplane from Lunghwa flew over the Chekiang lines in the direction of Sungkiang.

Heavy fighting took place today at Bridge 21 at 11 a.m., the Fukien troops endeavoring to drive back the Chekiang line. They were not successful and tried again at 3 to capture this position but at 7:30 this evening Chekiang was still in complete possession.

General Ho Feng-lin returned to Hsin Chiao to spend the night and it is rumored that Chekiang intend to attack the Fukien forces at midnight in an endeavor to regain Sungkiang.

Several boxes of rifle ammunition marked in Chinese "Three Eastern Provinces" would seem to confirm the statement that Chang Tso-lin has been successful in forwarding to Tuchun Lu supplies of ammunition.

It is stated by troops engaged in the engagement at Sungkiang that Chekiang lost more than 200 men and that one of the large guns was destroyed by Fukien shell fire.

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Chi's Capture Of Japanese Journalists Draws Second Protest From Yoshizawa

(Eastern News Agency)

Shanghai, Oct. 9.—According to the Keizai Nippo, the Wai-chiaopu on the 4th instant officially replied to Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, in connection with the arrest on September 3 by the Kiangsu troops at the front of Liuho of Mr. Furuichi of the Keizai Nippo, the local Japanese daily, and Mr. Shikida, assistant correspondent for the Osaka Mainichi, who on that day went to the fighting zone and unconsciously entered the front of the Kiangsu troops, stating in the effect that the military authorities of Kiangsu, considering that the said two Japanese are the enemy's spies, decided to detain the two Japanese journalists until after the termination of the present warfare. In reply to the foregoing, the Japanese Minister has again filed a protest in this connection with the Wai-chiaopu, the gist of which is as follows:

"It is deeply to be regretted that the Kiangsu military authorities have not only arbitrarily taken into custody the two Japanese journalists but also have now decided to detain them until after the termination of the hostilities between Kiangsu and Chekiang on the charge of their having reconnoitered the position of the Kiangsu troops in behalf of the Chekiang troops. It will be recalled that some time ago Mr. K. Hayashida, Japanese Consul in Nanking, finding it his duty to protect and control the Japanese nationals, approached and negotiated with the Kiangsu military authorities for the immediate release of the Japanese journalists referred to, but that in reply, the Kiangsu military authorities declared to the Japanese Consul merely to the effect that the whereabouts of the Japanese mentioned was unknown.

"According to all reports available, however, the Kiangsu military authorities concerned appear to have ignored the request made by the Consul for the Imperial Government of Japan without paying attention to the protection of the life of foreign subjects, and this is a matter about which I cannot but extremely regret. It must be remembered that foreigners are vested with the right assumed by the international treaty to travel freely in your country. Moreover, the two Japanese subjects, as journalists, for the purpose of reporting to the public as much accurate news as possible about the condition of war, proceeded from Shanghai in the direction of the Quinsan front in the hope that they might be able to obtain the right idea of the situation.

"In view of the fact, in particular that at that time there prevailed in Shanghai various groundless rumors about the war which caused all the residents there, including Chinese, to feel very uneasy, the said Japanese, with a view to fulfilling their mission as journalists endeavored to relieve the public of unnecessary apprehensions and anxiety by reporting the actual state of affairs, and this is the point which must be fully appreciated.

"That the said journalists were mistaken by the Kiangsu military authorities for spies for the Chekiang troops cannot be helped, but the fact that the Kiangsu military authorities have come to the conclusion that the Japanese captives should be released upon the termination of warfare, without any communication in any way with the nearest Japanese Consul who is responsible for protection of the subjects of the Japanese Empire, is most deplorable. It is devoutly to be hoped, therefore, that the powers-that-be of China, taking into consideration consequences that may possibly be brought upon the general situation of the international relations as a sequel to the undue restraint upon the freedom of foreigners in China, will speedily take steps for the release of the Japanese captives in question after proper negotiations with the Japanese Consul in Nanking."

Argentine Round-The-World Flier Leaves For Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

ports day after day, the flier was cheered by a message late Wednesday night from the Japanese Consulate, giving the Tokio weather report, received by telegram, that the typhoon was now passing south of Tokio, and the weather improving throughout the country. The report predicted fine weather along the route from Shanghai to Nagasaki, with north winds in low sky and northeast winds in the middle sky, neither very strong. The air would be clear, and everything suitable for flying.

Ita was decided to leave the following morning if no adverse reports were received, and yesterday Dr. Arthur de Carvalho, who handled matters connected with the flight in the absence of Mr. A. del Carril, the Argentine Consul, went to the Astor House to meet the aviator, arriving there at 6 a.m. He found there a telegram from Kagoshima, timed 5.26 a.m., saying the weather was fine and suitable for flight.

This confirmed their decision to leave, and the party proceeded to the Nanking Road Jetty, the only members of the group being Lieut.-Col. Zanni, his mechanic M. Felipe Beltrame, Dr. de Carvalho, and the Brazillian Consul Mr. A. S. P. Brandso. They arrived at the mooring-place of the hydroplane, near the Standard Oil tanks on the Whangpoo, a little before eight, and Lieut.-Col. Zanni and the mechanic boarded the plane to see that all details were as they should be.

A Customs launch and a Police launch were present, and cleared away a space along the river for the flight. The plane, the Provincia de Buenos Ayres, was towed towards the British cruiser Dispatch before the start, which was against a strong tide, resulting in several minutes being required to maneuver the plane into a position from which to take off. The motor was tested, and as soon as everything was seen to be running normally they were given the signal and started off, at 8.37 a.m., and rose from the water after a surface run of more than 300 yards. Lieut.-Col. Zanni was off for Japan on another leg of his flight around the world.

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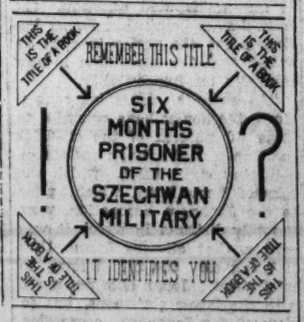
big show every night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SIX MONTHS PRISONER OF THE SZECHWAN MILITARY
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Sold by all Grocers
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ARMED ROBBER SHOT DEAD BY A HOUSEHOLDER

Gang Of Raiders Meet With Warm Reception At Dau Ka Wan

A raid by armed robbers on a house at Dau Ka Wan resulted in one of the raiders being shot dead by the owner of the house, while a second was overcome and captured on the spot. There are said to have been about twelve men of the coolie class in the attack, five of them being armed with pistols. Entering the house a little after midnight on Wednesday, they threatened with their revolvers the persons whom they met at the entrance, and began to ransack the place, taking mainly jewelry and clothing. While the robbers were at work, however, the householder—a Chinese merchant—appeared with a shotgun, and without hesitating opened fire on the men, shooting one dead on the spot. The others fled, taking considerable loot with them, but the householder grabbed one of them and overcame him after a struggle, having him put under arrest.

The place where the robbery occured is outside the Settlement limits, about four li north of Ying Ziang Hong. The Settlement police were notified, and two men were arrested later the same day in the Wayside District.

All three of the arrested men have been sent to the City for trial before the proper authorities.

Madam Butterfly

Surely no modern opera has so completely captured popular acclaim as Puccini's superb production "Madam Butterfly." This beautiful play was the offering last night of Signor Carpi and his galaxy of artists.

Full praise must be accorded Miss Ambroso for her striking rendition of Cho-Cho San, the charming little butterfly. Round after round of appiause registered approval on the part of the audience, and only a repetition of the beautiful strain "Some Day He'll Come" would satisfy. The supporting artists were all that could be desired, and merited their portion of appreciation.

A crowded house greeted the performance.

"Il Trovatore" will be the offering tonight.

Glasses prescribed by Goehring are always right
Goehring's Good Glasses
Dr. Leo E. Goehring
Zylstra Bldg.
27 Nanking Rd.
Phone C. 1804

TEST NEW METHOD OF CATAPULTING NAVY AIRPLANES

Explosives May Supplant Compressed Air As Motive Force

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Sept. 18.—The motive force of explosives may supplant that of compressed air in catapulting airplanes from the decks of naval vessels as a result of recent tests at the Anacostia, D. C., air station.

In the new catapult a pistol shot ignites a power charge which literally "blows" the carriage on which the plane rests to the rail at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The car is stopped abruptly by hydraulic bumpers, but the plane continues on its way.

Space occupied by air compressors is saved in the improved type and loss of time, formerly devoted to reaching the tanks for each flight, is averted.

New York Cotton Market Prices

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Oct. 8.—Cotton market prices today broke 120 to 180 points from the day's highest figures on heavy selling following a bureau report on the condition of the crop, but the market rallied 20 to 30 points on covering.

Protest Against Detention Of Lady Is Made By U. S.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, Oct. 8.—It is understood that the American Consul has lodged a vigorous protest with the local authorities insisting on the adequate punishment of the police responsible for the rough handling of Mrs. Harvey Decker, who was arrested and detained at a police station for nearly two hours on October 4.

Mrs. Decker has now left the hospital.

Rubber Growers Adopt Resolution

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 8.—The Council of the Rubber Growers' Association has adopted the report of a committee including representatives of local producers of Ceylon and Malaya, which expresses the opinion that there is no insuperable obstacle in the way of cooperative selling but that the present is an inopportune time to launch the proposal, though the committee has completed an outline of the scheme.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—Asthma, Hay Fever, Cough—you will find quick relief with Himrod's Asthma Cure.
At all leading chemists.

Experience

WISE are they who learn to profit by the lives of others!

NO lesson in life is taught more forcefully or by more numerous examples than that it pays in terms of success, happiness and comfort to work honestly and to

Bank Something Regularly

DIME upon Dime, Dollar upon Dollar, and Interest upon Interest will soon give you a sum of money in an account with us that will mean happiness and success in life. Bank Something Regularly in a savings account here.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
"The Bank of Personal Service"
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designer Mme. Linoff.
124 Szechuen Road Tel. C. 2509
Hat Department
We have enlarged this department and have appointed another Expert Milliner direct from Paris.
To ensure an absolute perfect fitting hat, it is obvious that very little success can be found in ready made stocks, consequently we specialize in
Special Made to Order Model Hats
With all material such as Felt, Velvet, Ribbons and Silk ordered direct and chosen by Mme. Linoff in Paris.
Orders now accepted and executed in exactly the same way as Leading Model Houses in Paris.

Good Pianos
ARE MADE SLOWLY
It Takes a Long Time to Build a Really Good Pianos
Every Robinson Piano is Many Months in the Making
THT RESULT—An Instrument of Extreme Beauty
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Just as Necessary
BUSINESS LIFE INSURANCE is just as necessary as fire and marine insurance and other forms of protection; but it would not be fair to charge the entire premium to expense as with other forms, for Business Life Insurance has an annually increasing cash value. This, during the later years of the contract, becomes an available source of actual net gain to a corporation or firm.
This Company has written business insurance for a number of firms in China. Our facilities and experience are at your disposal.
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Lottery for the Benefit of Russian Refugees
8th issue B of $3.00 Tickets
1st Prize—$20,000.
The drawing will take place on Friday Oct. 10th, 1924, 2 p.m. at the COMMITTEE OFFICE 14-16 Route Chu Pao San.
THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INVITED TO ATTEND
Unsold Tickets are on sale at the Committee Office or at the Chinese Shops in French Town.
International Committee for Assistance and Repatriation of Russian Refugees.

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Lowest Rates
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FORD HIRE SERVICE
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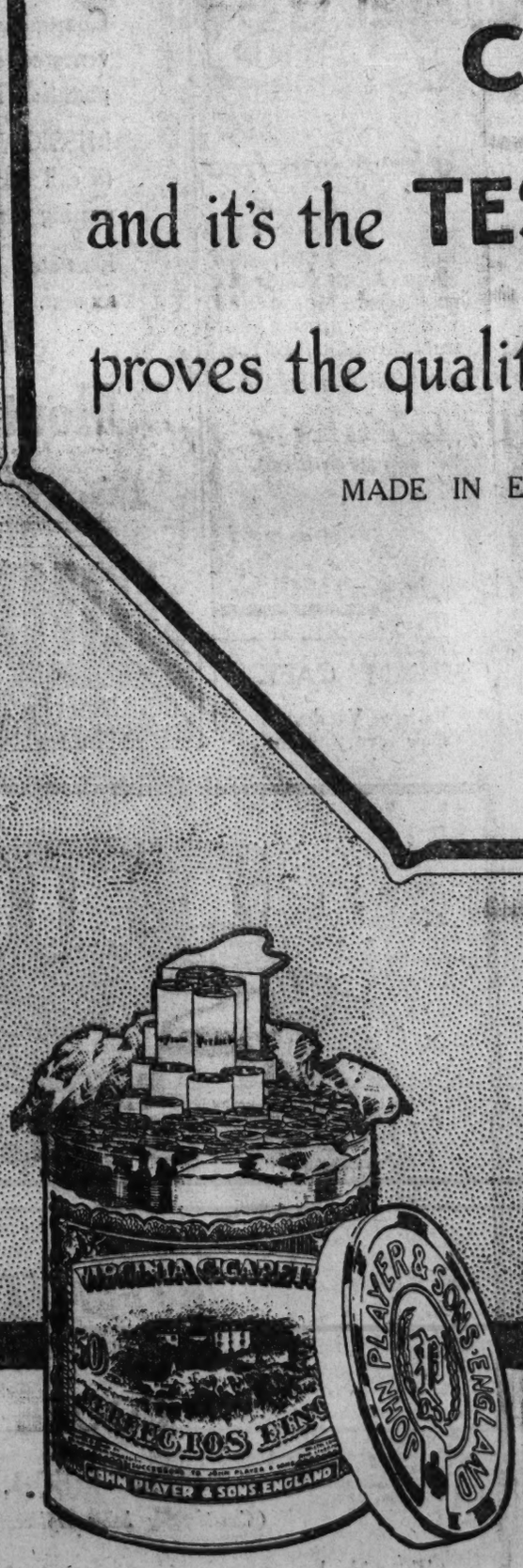
CIGARETTES

and it's the **TEST** that proves the quality.....

MADE IN ENGLAND

TRY THEM !



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd

News Brevities

The Rev. John M. MacInnis spoke on the subject, "Christ and our Social Life" at the Shanghai Free Christian Church yesterday afternoon and in the course of his address said, "Because we are social in our nature, that is the kind of beings we are. Society is a company, and a social being cannot live a full life without company. Some men have tried to live a perfect, or a whole, life, apart from company, but they made a sorry failure of it. A man is not complete apart from other people. He cannot be because he was made for other people, and his nature requires what other people can give him as much as his body requires food. When Christ saves a man He saves him to live in right relations with other men. That is the New Testament Gospel. Therefore it is a Social Gospel. It could be no other kind of a gospel and be the power of God unto salvation to the kind of men we know. The Gospel that does not save a man so that he is right in his family and his business, is not the gospel of a full life. The most of a man's life is lived in these relations and contacts. If he cannot live the life of love in them he is not reaching his full life. Therefore we are not surprised to find that when Jesus comes into individual lives he soon changes social contacts and vitally affects society. The final address of the series will be at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon on the subject, "Christ and the Future."

• • •

Mr. C. J. Ferguson of the Textile Department of Andersen, Meyer and Company, accompanied by Mrs. Ferguson, is planning to depart next week on a six months trip to the United States. They will visit in New York and Boston and elsewhere in the eastern part of the United States.

• • •

The China Weekly Review for October 11 out today contains an extensive discussion dealing with American policy toward China under the heading of "The Basis of An American Policy in China, 2." In addition there is an article dealing with the war situation in the North by Mr. Charles A. Dailey of Peking, entitled, "Is Mongolia Following Manchuria?" and another dealing with the Chinese in Australia and New Zealand by Dr. H. F. MacNair of St. John's University.

• • •

Representatives of the people of Kating, Tsingpu, Sungkiang, Taichang, Liuho, Kunshan, Soochow and other places in and near the fighting zone have strongly endorsed the appeal for relief recently sent to Peking by Mr. Tong Shao-yi and eleven other Chinese a few days ago. In their telegrams to the Government in support of the appeal they describe the destruction of the cities and villages, the devastation of the countryside and the pitiful suffering of large numbers of people—especially women and children—who have had to leave their homes and go to safer places for refuge. It is said that their plight is even worse than that of the flood victims in North China, as many of them have already lost all their earthly possessions, except what little they have carried away with them.

• • •

The newly appointed American Minister to Japan, Mr. Edgar Bancroft will sail from Seattle on the Admiral Line steamer President McKinley on October 23. Mr. Bancroft will go to Japan where he is to assume his new post.

• • •

Messrs. Quezon and Osmena, the prominent Filipino political leaders who have been to Washington with the Independence Mission of the Phillipine Islands will sail for Manila on September 29 by the Admiral Liner boat President Grant.

• • •

An armed robbery was reported on Mohawk Road late Wednesday night. At about 11 p.m. two women were alone in a house at No. 346 Monawk Road when there came a knock at the door. The amah answered, opening the door, whereupon three men, one of them armed with a pistol, forced their way in, tied the servant's hands behind her back and ransacked the place. In one room they found a woman asleep, and tied her hands behind her back also before searching the room, where they found in a drawer money and jewelry to a value of $100, which they took. They then made their getaway without interference.

• • •

The Police football team are to play the Xavier School XI in the second game of the season at the Police grounds tomorrow. The Police line-up has been somewhat changed, but will include the three new men, Gash, Turner and Read, who showed up so well in the first game of the Police last Wednesday.

• • •

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. H. Auslander which occurred on Thursday at her residence, No. 56 Range Road, after a lingering illness lasting six years. The deceased was 43 years of age and came to Shanghai in 1904. The funeral takes place today at noon sharp at the Jewish Cemetery at Baikal Road.

• • •

The local office of the T. K. K. have just received information from their Home office at Tokio to the effect that they have inaugurated a new scheme for the speedy despatch of the 'Consignees' cover for silk shipments on their line by utilising the air mail service from San Francisco to the common overland points in the States. Their San Francisco office will also wire to all consigners the number of bales of silk aboard consigned to each, as well as the expected time of the arrival at destination, prior to the steamer's arrival there with the close co-operation of their Honolulu office who will send telegraphic advice to San Francisco giving the particulars of the shipments as soon as the steamer arrives at Honolulu.

• • •

Mr. F. L. Cole, of Harbin, American mining engineer in Manchuria and Siberia is in Shanghai, staying with Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General.

• • •

The Literary Department of The American Woman's Club will hold its first meeting of the season on Friday afternoon, October 10, at 4:30 in the Club Rooms, 66 Szechuen Road, when Mrs. W. F. Beaman will give a talk on "The Dawn of the Mings."

Helps Over Hard Places

Diluted with a little sweetened water, Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is easy to take and almost instantly eases sudden and intense stomach pains, cramps and intestinal disorders. A mother is perfectly safe in giving it for those stomach aches so inseparable from childhood. Sold and recommended everywhere.

MUTT & JEFF -:- By Bud Fisher

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MUTT, LOOK WHAT THE MAYOR'S SECRETARY BROUGHT TO OUR DOOR! DO YOU REALIZE WHAT IT IS AND MEANS?
SURE! IT'S THE KEY TO BALTIMORE AND IT MEANS THE CITY IS OURS WHILE WE ARE HERE!
RIGHTO! AND BELIEVE ME I'M GONNA STEP OUT AND ACCEPT THE MAYOR'S KIND HOSPITALITY! THE SKY'S GONNA BE MY LIMIT! COMING ALONG?
NOT JUST NOW! I'M WAITING FOR A PHONE CALL FROM A QUEEN!
FOR ONCE IN MY LIFE I CAN DO AS I PLEASE AND NOT WORRY! THE MAYOR'S BACK OF ME! NUF SAID!
TAKE THAT AND TELL ME YOU LIKE IT! TEE HEE!
WHAT TH-?
BUT I'M TELLING YOU, OFFICER, THAT IF YOU'LL CALL UP THE MAYOR HE'LL TELL YOU IT'S ALL RIGHT!
POLICE PATROL BOX
HANDCUFFS

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FRENCH ATTORNEY TO OPEN OFFICE FOR PRACTICE

M. Robert Cremieux, the well known French Lawyer of Paris, who arrived at Shanghai a few days ago, will soon start an office here to practice law in all the local courts. Since his arrival at Shanghai, M. Cremieux has made calls on M. Wilden, Consul General for France, M. Meyrier, and M. Laffranque, Judges of the French Mixed Court, and other local Authorities.

He is well versed in political and commercial sciences and is a specialist in commercial law. M. Cremieux holds not only diploma from Law University, but also from the Carré [illegible] which University issues no more than 30 diplomas every year to the French citizens and foreigners. He is an intimate friend of President Doumergue, as they were both Senators of the same Department.

"SCARAMOUCHE"

Acknowledged to be the world's best photoplay, nothing quite so good ever seen before.

The Covered Wagon

Don't Miss The Covered Wagon

It Helped Build an Empire

To keep him free from colds

he must have SCOTT'S Emulsion which will also make him vigorous, rosy and plump and will give him a fair start in life. Ask for

Scott's Emulsion

Best for children.

Just as good for adults.

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Variety Vaudeville show every night

Moutrie Organs

are built to stand the rigours of the MISSION FIELD based on our experience gained in over forty years.

Constructed in solid oak cases, (not veneered) especially suitable for transportation in the interior of China.

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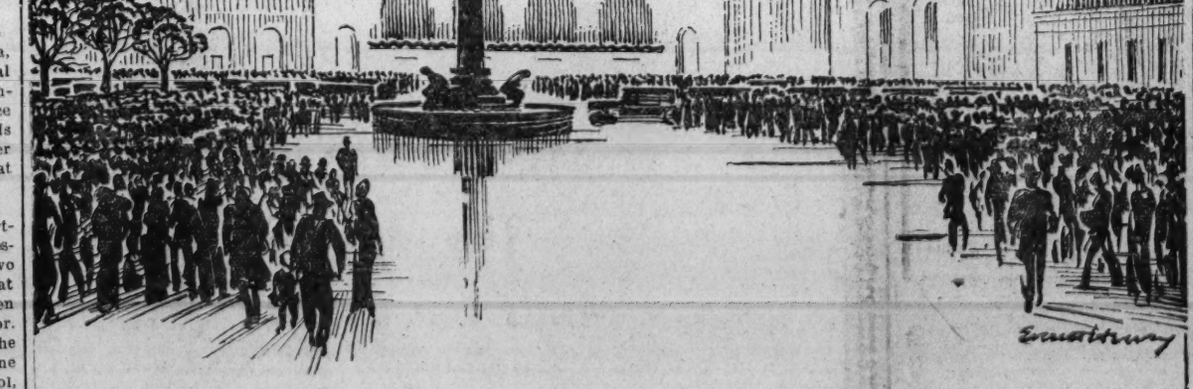

Such popularity must be deserved

OVER the footlights or over the counter, it's the same story—the big public can't be fooled.

If a play or a product makes good, it's because it is good!

Chesterfield's swift rise was no accident. Smokers were ready for a better cigarette.

Chesterfield grew and continues to grow, on its taste alone—and after all, *taste* is the smoker's own best proof of tobacco quality.

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CIGARETTES

They Satisfy—millions!

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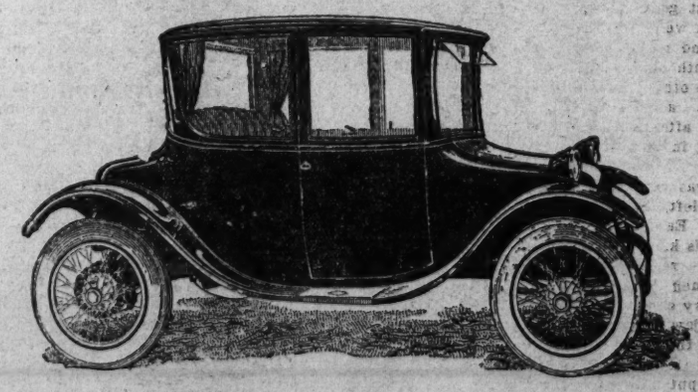

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ALBERTO KAYOES FOLYANO IN FINE BOUT AT CARLTON

Filipinos Put Up High-Class Exhibition; Sailors Show Up Well

BY TALBOT PATRICK

Short, snappy engagements in which the opposition was rapidly routed by major force and the turns of fortune marked battles last night in the Carlton Roof area. The big battle, which closed all fighting on that level for the night, culminated when Alberto put a big push in the solar plexus of Folyano's front line and paralyzed the whole opposition.

A four-round skirmish between Little Garcia and Rising Korea showed that like the country from which he comes, Korea is willing but hasn't the wherewithal to accomplish his ends. Although he showed the aggressiveness for the first two and most of the third round, the decision went to his opponent. The first round was slightly Garcia's, the second decidedly Korea's. In the third Garcia drew claret and in the fourth he clearly outpointed the enemy. Young Volaire refereed.

The event between Turner and Bland was cut short when Bland's right thumb was put out of business in the third round. Both are naval boys, Bland fighting with the two fist up, arms parallel guard. The first round they felt each other out. The second the fighting developed in pretty fashion, Turner getting into his enemy's stomach below the protecting elbows so often that the latter developed a crouch and lowered his arms somewhat.

The accident came early in the third. Both men popular, and clever fighters. Hope they come on again.

Betts versus Nevsky went on as the special event for eight rounds of protest against the way the Russian hugged the ginger-headed Royal Marine. I howled my lungs out for Nevsky some months ago. I'll be hissing if someone doesn't teach him the difference between hugging a girl and allowable ring tactics. Betts looked as if he had a weak stomach from which he drew attention by a long out-jut of a prominent jaw. If Nevsky had started in earlier than the last round to put them to that stomach instead of hugging the back behind it.

Alberto and Folyano started in from the first gong hammer and tongs. Both were warned after the first round not to hang onto the ropes with one hand while swinging the other. Maj. Millard, who fought as Paddy Ryan, refereed this after Knute Hanson had officiated in the two previous encounters.

Folyano was noticeably scared of Alberto's left, the latter being a southpaw. Early in the second he went to his knee for a moment against the ropes, but little damage seemed done. Then he put two heavy clips in succession to Alberto's jaw and another in a short mixup that followed. The plexus blow that stopped the fight and put him to sleep for several minutes was the reply.

NEW YORK NOW LEADS BY THREE GAMES TO TWO

Nationals Capture Fifth Tilt, Breaking The Tie

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Washington, Oct. 8.—The fifth of the world series of seven games for the World Baseball Championship resulted in a win for the New York Nationals over the Washington Americans by 6 to 2.

New York now leads by 3 games to 2.

New Zealand Beats North Midlands At Rugby, 40 To Three

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Oct. 8.—At Birmingham today the New Zealand "All Black" beat the North Midlands Rugby team by 40 points to 3.

2-DAY RACE MEET STARTS TODAY AT SHANGHAI COURSE

Entries Close For Fall Meet Of Shanghai R. C.; Decrease Noted

The Kiangwan International Recreation Club will hold its 113th Race Meeting today and tomorrow at the Shanghai Course. The program for the two days is as follows:

FIRST DAY

1—The Novices Race, 1 mile.
2—The Moderate Plate, 1¼ miles
3—The Autumn Plate, 1¼ miles.
4—The Patriotic Plate, 9 furlongs
5—The Entente Cordiale Stakes, 1 mile.
6—The Mart Plate, 7 furlongs
7—The October Selling Plate, 1 mile.
8—The Littleton Plate, 7 furlongs.
9—The Autumn Cup, 1½ miles.

SECOND DAY

1—The Novices Race, 9 furlongs.
2—The Flying Plate, 5 furlongs.
3—The Riversdale Plate, 1 mile.
4—The Kiangwan St. Leger, 1¾ miles.
5—The Trial Steeplechase, about 2 miles.
6—The Royston Handicap, 1¼ miles.
7—The Saturday Selling Plate, 1 mile.
8—The Consolation Plate, ¾ mile.
9—The Bridge Plate, 1½ miles.

S.R.C.'s AUTUMN MEETING

A decrease is shown in the entries for the Shanghai Race Club's Autumn Meeting, which are now closed. The meet is to be held November 3, 4, 5, and 8, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday respectively.

The decline which may be noted from the following figures is mainly in the griffins' races. The older ponies' race entries are fairly equal to last year's.

November 3	1923	1924
Maloo Plate	30	30
Criterion Stakes	33	38
Maiden Stakes	44	26
Fah Wah Stakes	30	28
Subscription Griffin Stakes	54	50
Shanghai St. Leger	22	12
Eclipse Stakes	45	22
Autumn Cup	44	43
Whangpoo Stakes	35	21
Kalgan Plate	49	49
November 4	1923	1924
Northern Cup	49	51
China Cup	65	34
Shanghai Stakes	33	22
Pagoda Cup	48	49
Lama Miau Stakes	23	21
Rubicon Plate	45	21
Racing Stakes	31	27
Sycee Stakes	47	29
Siccawei Plate	40	39
Mongolian Plate	54	50
November 5	1923	1924
Sub-Griffins Scramble	52	50
Flyaway Plate	51	46
Grand Stand Stakes	59	31
Pari-mutuel Cup	38	32
Jockey Cup	45	24
Bubbling Well Cup	41	40
Jessfield Cup	45	26
Champion Sweepstakes	—	—
Sub-Griffins Consolation Cup	51	53
Wayside Cup	65	55
November 8,	1923	1924
Sub-Griffins Handicap	53	54
Autumn Handicap	58	48
Griffins Handicap	44	29
Grand National Steeplechase	11	12
Consolation Cup	63	43
Manchu Stakes	44	24
Nil Desperandum Cup	44	38
Griffins Nil Desperandum Cup	74	58
Mafoos' Race	—	28

SHANGHAI NINE IS TO PLAY JAPANESE ALL-STARS TODAY

Game Booked For 3.30 At Pioneer Field; All-Navy Men Tomorrow

The Shanghai baseball team is due to play the Japanese All-Stars this afternoon at Pioneer Field. This team was the strongest the local Japanese could put up against Shanghai last summer, and played a very creditable game, more so than was indicated by the score of 6-0 which the Gallopers rolled up against them in the one game played. Shanghai had her best players in the field at the time, and Claire pitched a splendid game.

It is said that the All-Stars will show up even better today than the previous time, and may slip one over on the Gallopers. At any rate, it should be an interesting game. It is due to start at 3:30 p.m.

The new auto bus service which was started yesterday, by the way, is an added convenience for reaching the new Pioneer Field. Their Section B, on Avenue Edward VII, is at the corner of Rue Amiral Bayle. By getting on the bus there one can reach Pioneer Field by about eight or ten minutes' walk straight down Rue Amiral Bayle, or four or five minutes' ride by ricsha.

Manager Gallop announces that the Shanghai team will receive its sweaters for the season today, and the following Club members are requested to be present to get them:

Maloney, Bullard, Thatch, Kingman, Tavares, Bristow, C. L. Taylor, Stark, Holliday, Tinkham, A. E. Taylor, Scott, Claire, Howland, Manager Gallop, President McIntyre, Committee Member Franklin, Smith, Hyde, and Secretary Wood.

The All-Navy team, which Shanghai was scheduled to meet last week-end when rain interfered, is to play the Gallopers two games, Saturday and Sunday, at Pioneer Field, starting at 3:30. This is reputed to be one of the strongest nines Shanghai has met this year.

BARNEY GOOGLE — By Billy De Beck

ALL RIGHT, BARON, THEN IT'S ALL SETTLED: SPARK PLUG RACES YOUR HORSE IN MILWAUKEE — IS THAT RIGHT?
CHASS - MILWAUKEE IT ISS -
MISTER GOOGLE, WE'RE A COMMITTEE FROM LOS ANGELES - WON'T YOU PLEASE HAVE THE RACE OUT THERE?
SUNKIST WEENIES
ER - - WELL, I SHOULD SAY I WILL - -
SAY, BARON -
NO! NO! NO! WE AGREED ON MILWAUKEE - -
AND WITHOUT TH' SLIGHTEST WARNING, YOUR HONOR, THIS DISGRACEFUL LITTLE RUNT SOCKED THE BARON IN TH' EYE
DE BECK

De Mar Runs Third in Olympic Marathon.

CLARENCE DE MAR

Clarence de Mar, the 36-year-old Boston runner, was third in the Olympic Marathon, won by Steenross, of Finland. De Mar led for the first eight miles.

ALL-WHITE FIVE BEAT BLACK HAWK BASKETBALL TEAM

Score 25 To 19; Preble Quintet Win From Shanghai College

A fast and hard fought basketball game was played on the Navy "Y" floor last night between the U. S. S. Black Hawk team and the All-Whites quintet. The battle ended with a close score of 25-19 in favor of the locals. Although the Navy boys held a safe lead over their opponents throughout the first half, the Chinese team surpassed them towards the end of the game.

The Black Hawk boys drew first blood. Warner scored, this being followed by sensational shots into the basket by Neuser, and the sailors finished the first half of the game with a 12-6 lead. In the early part of the match the sailors outclassed the local boys altogether, and it looked as if they had cinched the game. In the second half, however, the All-Whites showed their old form again, and turned the tables on their opponents. Lee was the particular star, some of his shooting being quite remarkable.

Though the All-Whites played an excellent game in the final half, the Black Hawks managed to keep on the long end of the score, reaching the score of nineteen while their opponents were still at fourteen, but from then on the Chinese team picked up rapidly, scoring 11 points and at the same time holding the sailors without a goal, the final score being 25 to 19.

The score was as follows:

All-Whites 25		Black Hawk 19
Chang	rf	Malloy
Chao	lf	Warner
Wong	c	Nueser
Lee	rg	Ferris
Smith	lg	Nee

Goals from floor: Warner (3), Neuser (5), Ferris (1), Chang (3), Chao (1), Lee (6), Nee (2).

Goals from fouls: Warner (1) and Chang (1).

Referee: Peterson. Timekeeper: Gibson.

PREBLE BEATS SHANGHAI COLLEGE

There was also a game at Shanghai College yesterday afternoon, the College basketball team meeting the quintet from the United States Destroyer Preble, who were badly beaten by the All-Whites last Saturday here. The sailors showed up much better yesterday, and at the same time found the College team much easier picking than the All-Whites. The Preble team won by a score of 39 to 28.

6 Killed And 15 Injured As Paris-Rome Line Derails

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, Oct. 8.—The Paris-Rome express-de-luxe, carrying 60 passengers, was derailed today near Genoa. The engine and several carriages were overturned and wrecked. Six persons were killed and 15 injured.

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Real Eagle Swoops Down Country Club At Tallahassee

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Tallahassee, Fla., Sept. 20.—A possible eagle on the course of the Tallahassee country club here was made impossible by a real eagle, the big bird swooping down on the eighth green to seize a golf ball as it was trickling in the general direction of the cup. Mr. Fred C. Elliot was the victim and gained scant comfort from the assurance that the eagle was "an agency outside the match" and the incident could not be neld "a rub of the green."

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Fukien Men At Sungkiang Wear Red Cross Armbands

(Continued from Page 1)

line; they said there might be more behind. Apparently they did not include in this figure the detachment of Fukienese thrown across the railway line to prevent arrival of a Chekiang relief force. The Chekiang forces at the city were said by the fugitives to number 300, 200 of whom were on the defense in that part of the city near the east gate and behind Ming Hsin Chiao station while the balance, with two field guns, were behind the main Sungkiang station to the west.

FIVE-DAY FIRING

Toward bridge 31 these men said there had been five days and nights of uninterrupted fighting with successive Fukien attacks and a constant threat of one between them.

Our train, bearing ammunition and a few soldiers, went up as soon as the other passed through. Hsin Chiao station was occupied by a score of men, the majority being artillerymen for the two mountain guns and most of the others ammunition guards. Having no desire to go forward along the line aiming line of the railway track, Mr. A. Percival Finch, correspondent of the Shanghai Times, his interpreter, mine and I set on a circling course to the north to reach the beleaguered city. We soon picked up a countryman guide, who set a very rapid pace in a vain attempt to make us judge by time elapsed that the distance to the north gate of the city was only eighteen li, about six miles.

An hour and a half of zigzagging through rice fields and along creek banks brought a statement from him that the east gate was four li nearer than the other. Some fugitives had just told us that the gate was barred, but that one could go right up to it without getting into the fighting area. We went that way, cursing men who invented elastic measures for distances and the international use of these same measures by country folk.

Firing became distinct. Heavy explosions were here heard at regular intervals of a half minute or so from the city—the section nearest the rail line where the military headquarters was located in a magistrate's Yamen. These were decidedly either large shells bursting or shells from trench mortars.

Rifle fire was also steady. Further to the left, firing was light as we approached the city at about 3 o'clock. The latter section was where the two guard forces across the railway line opposed each other.

HOUSES IN FLAMES

In the suburbs, the ruins of several houses were still in flames as the result of a Fukien shell landing there. Women with bound feet hobbled to the nearby creek with assorted wooden buckets and were gradually helping the tiles of falling roofs to smother the fire.

With the creek on one side and houses on the other, we came at right angles to the street leading to the east gate about two hundred yards nearer the gate than I was the day before when a volley of rifle bullets burst upon the Fukien men I was running beside. Broken tiles upon the street, the smashed stone pillar of the bridge over the creek and a huddled figure in the street a hundred feet away in the direction from the gate showed that there had been much activity here since I had seen the place the day before.

All was quiet, with that unnatural stillness of these villages in the fighting zones. And the huddled figure was that of a civilian, looking more like a woman than man, though it was difficult to distinguish. I told King, my interpreter, to stop with the others at the intersection while I went to see whether the person down the street could be helped. I went over the curve of the small bridge like a flash, but there was no shot from the side toward the rail line, where firing seemed to be more directly in front of the main part of the town.

BANG! Rattle, rattle, rattle.

The shot had been fired so close that the sound covered the sound of the bullet striking the tiles which were rattling to the stones of the street a few feet behind me. I had jumped against a shuttered shot so hard that my camera made it resound. The sound of running feet died away as the rest of the party went back the way they had come. Two more shots in quick succession, which I suspected had sent bullets after them. Silence.

WOMAN WOUNDED

"Mei Kuo," ("American") I called, without stirring from my position. No answer. I tiptoes forward. It was a woman, an old one. She was moaning and muttering and now spoke a little louder as she turned her face to me. From her I caught "Mei Kuo" in the midst of an evident appeal. Blood on the clothing at her left ankle showed where at least one bullet had wounded her.

I stepped toward her, starting to bend over to see better.

BANG! BANG! Right in my car, again. I jumped back, but my call of "Mei Kuo" only brought two more shots in quick succession from the sniper. I cursed my luck, that I had started so early that morning that I hadn't had time to obtain from the Red Cross a package of bandages and antiseptic which would have had a Red Cross on its cover.

As it was, the wounded woman was nothing but bait for prospective victims of the sniper. I started back, scraping against the shutters of the shops as I went.

BANG! and, as I paused, BANG! The second was right over my head, as if someone on the roof were trying to shoot through it and get me. I ran then, quivering with expectation of a bullet at every moment, ghastly exposed as I went over the top of the bridge, and swung into the cross alley. I pounded down it until I saw the others walking ahead.

They stopped when I called to them. We decided in short order to go back. Firing down the railway line in the direction of our goal was much heavier, with frequent bursts of stuttering machine gun fire and the dull sounds of mountain guns. We feared another party of Fukien soldiery might be starting around to complete surround the city and incidentally catch us inside the lines.

Back cross country again. The distance was about eight miles, but the rough paths, dried as they had been cut up by the feet of water buffaloes and humans in the last rain, were trying walking. The firing at the railway became still heavier, and that at the city also began to grow stronger. Apparently we had gone forward in a lull.

En route we met a party of six men in civilian clothes who scanned us suspiciously from the time we sighted each other. Passing, we noted the first carried a bundle which seemed to be several grey uniforms.

MORE MILITARY TRAINS

Back at Hsin Chiao, we found more ammunition trains and a few more scattered soldiers had come up. A thousand men were said to be on their way. Eventually they arrived in two trains, the line having been kept clear of all return traffic for hours in order that they might have a quick run up. The first group were under Ling Sho-tsu, an aide-de-camp, and Fan Ching-Shan, an English speaking staff officer I had met at Nanziang and who had now transferred over to the line command with his companion. The men said they were of Chwang Tso-ping's command and that they had been at Lunghua for some time. (Possibly troops formerly about Huangtu sent back for a rest.)

Until nearly 3 o'clock in the morning, none of these new troops had gone up the line. The commanders had taken two runs up with one car, one time carrying food for the men who had not had anything since they went up there at 6 o'clock the morning before. Both times the engine and car were fired upon by field guns apparently sighted down the railway line before dark.

We had been kept there by the fact that until the trains came the line had been kept clear for them and that after they came there was difficulty in finding what officer would authorise the return of any rolling stock to the rear, what stock might be taken and a further difficulty of switching about the lines accumulated to pick out what might go back.

TWO CARS OF WOUNDED

Finally, three engines with two cars containing wounded went back. Two of the engines had been kept at the railhead so long over the protests of railwaymen that they were out of water and could not generate the steam for their own propulsion.

During the night, until we left, stragglers from the front came back in groups of from two to a dozen. The total through the hours was large. Some of the newcomers were infected with a dislike to go forward. We learned that the Fukienese had two field guns pointing right down the railway, with four mountain guns along other parts of this small front. The Chekiang forces up had two machine guns, the firing being across bridge 20, approximately half way between Ming Hsin Chiao, outside Sungkiang's east gate, and Hsin Chiao where we then were.

The only news the Chekiang soldiers had which they found favorable was that some comrades on a bridge near Wo Yang Jao had inflicted heavy casualties on Fukienese advancing in boats up a creek toward Sungkiang. Apparently the Chekiang men left without waiting to be dislodged.

Very serious, however, was the repeated declaration of a number of the Chekiang soldiers that all the Fukien men were Red Crosses on their arms. The word "all" was again and again repeated and one man also especially cited Fukienese machine gunners as "all" wearing the insignia of mercy. The consequences of such beliefs, which almost seemed to have been deliberately spread, are easily imagined in their general possibility, though no one could imagine the horrors of some details. The worst, also, is likely to boomerang on the Chekiang men.

The Fukienese, to judge from those I saw, have mere coolies in coolie clothes with a small Red Cross armband as stretcher bearers. The Chekiang bearers are in many cases converted soldiers; in fact I have seen a number of them carrying rifles at points behind the firing lines. Their grey uniforms will attract bullets even more quickly than the blue of the coolies, who run at worst the risk of being some of the much-feared "Fukien soldiers in disguise of countrymen."

The explanation of the report probably is in the fact I noted before, that instead of armbands the Fukienese are distinguished by red chevrons on their arms. These are two or three short horizontal red stripes with the addition, in some cases, of V-shaped ones such as are worn by corporals and sergeants in some foreign armies.

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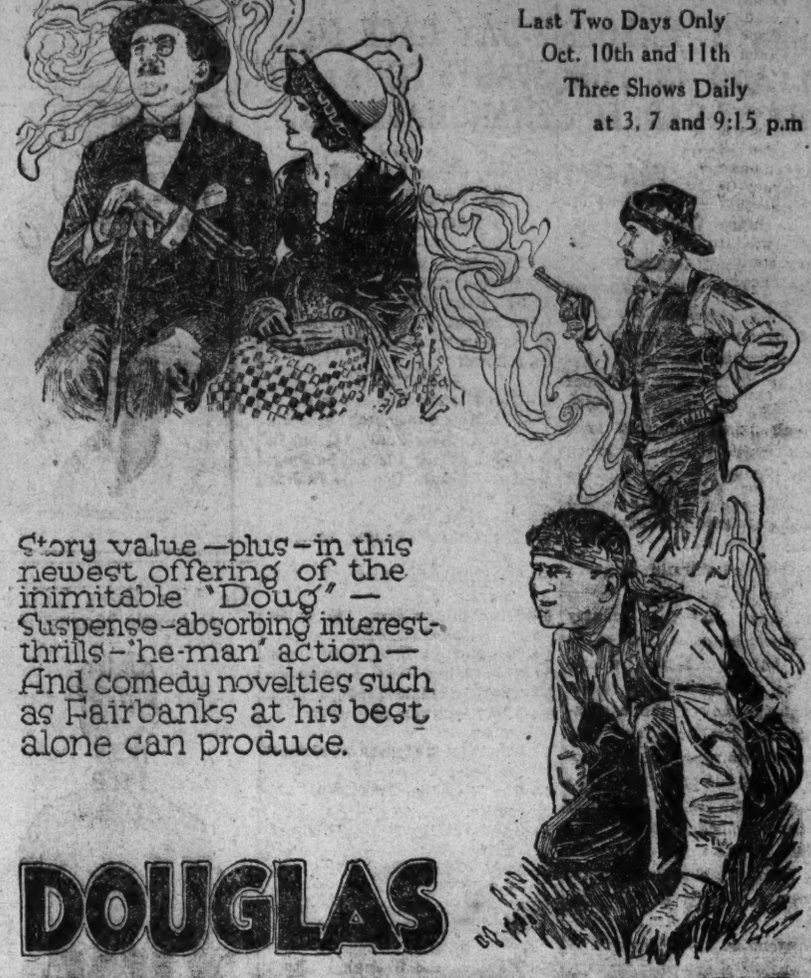

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Extract from the North China Daily News of September 22nd.

Autumn is here, and with her has come a profusion of lovely fashions, which, like the first colourful leaves of Autumn, have descended upon us at an unexpected moment, vividly prophetic of the modes that will prevail in the world of fashion during the winter season. Despite the simplicity of line there is no lack of variety in the fashions of the new season. Fabrics were never so beautiful, trimmings never more exquisitely lovely, nor were details ever more charmingly complete and correct. Godet treatments, scarfs, stoles and capelets are only a few of the details that acquit the new Autumn modes of the slightest suggestion of monotony and lift them far above the fashions of other years in beauty, variety and charm. True to prophecy the sued-finished fabrics are in highest favour for suits, coats, etc. It is a far cry from the heavy, bulky fabrics of yesterday to the softly-clinging woolens of to-day. For street garments brown is a great favourite, ranging from the exquisite russet and copper tones to a rather subdued malay. On the street one sees also quite a few coats in soft mahogany tones. Artichoke and other soft greens are seen, and a revival of gray is suggested by the number of coats appearing in dark shades of taupe or mole. Linings are most important. Satin and crepe linings continue much in vogue and many interesting effects are secured through the use of plaid or striped kasha. Evening wraps are mainly of rich brocades, velvet or satin. Occasionally one sees an evening wrap of crepe satin or even very sheer material. These wraps of lighter weight usually depend on a soft lining of printed velvet for warmth. Oftentimes they are reversible.

The above might well have been written after a visit to our Drapery Department, for it so aptly describes the modes. Why not call and inspect the Autumn Display?

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General Election Is Regarded As Inevitable

(Continued from Page 1)

and the legal authorities saw him in connection with the matter from beginning to end. The Cabinet had not interfered with his decision. He had never met a Communist in his life. In conclusion, Sir Patrick Hastings offered to show any member any document or to give any information (Ministerial cheers).

Sir John Simon moved the Liberal amendment. He said that the Attorney-General seemed to think that the question merely affected himself. The serious question was the responsibility of the Ministers. It was now clear that an enquiry was necessary in order to discover the extent to which the Attorney-General's superiors had attempted to influence his mind.

Mr. MacDonald argued that in the past opinions of an Attorney-General had been influenced and even altered by the executive. He said that there was not a particle of evidence or a shadow of justification for Sir John Simon's suggestion that the Ministers had interfered improperly. The Prime Minister categorically denied Sir John Simon's suggestion that the dropping of the prosecution was connected with the Russian Treaty negotiations. The two questions had never been considered in relation to each other. The Government had determined that as far as they could help it Communist propaganda should have no chance in Britain. "We are not Communists. We are opposed to Communism." The vote of censure if carried would be a vote of non-confidence in the Government.

Mr. MacDonald said that when he heard of the prosecution he considered that it should never have been undertaken, because it would unduly advertise the Communists. The Cabinet had asked the Attorney-General to come and tell them about the case. He (Mr. MacDonald) had then expressed the view that a prosecution once launched should not be withdrawn except for express reasons but as the responsibility rested with the Attorney-General the matter was left there and after that he had nothing to do with the case. The opinions expressed by the Cabinet were not by way of giving instructions and did not originate from personal or party considerations. His sole consideration had been that the Communist Party ought not to be countenanced.

The Government were prepared to continue but the House must in all fairness give the Government a satisfactory measure of confidence. The Opposition motion was a straightforward motion of non-confidence. If that was the mind of the House let it say so (loud Ministerial cheers). The Liberals' amendment was very unfair and had a large amount of meanness (loud Ministerial cheers). If either the censure motion or the Liberal amendment was passed then the Government would go (loud Ministerial cheers). That would be the end of the high adventure of the Government, which had contributed much to the honor of the country and to social stability, and when the country had an opportunity of giving their verdict on it the Government would come again (ministerial cheers).

Mr. Asquith contended that the Liberal amendment strictly accorded with precedent. He quoted the case of the select committee to enquire into the Jameson raid and also the enquiry into the Marconi affair. The Liberals were not wedded to any particular form of investigation. If a select committee was appointed the Liberals would not ask for a place on it so that there should be no suggestion that it was a packed jury. The suggested alternative of a judicial commission was unsatisfactory. It would mean endless delay, but the Liberals would not object to any practical alternative to a select committee but an investigation should be held immediately.

Whilst the debate in the House proceeded on party lines there were rumors that efforts were being made behind the scenes to arrange a compromise on the basis of some kind of an enquiry as hinted by Mr. Asquith.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Nationalist), who described the whole affair as a miserable little tempest in the tiniest teacup ever produced in political life, moved adjournment of the debate in order to consider the situation.

Mr. Baldwin, however, said that the Conservatives could not support any motion of adjournment. The Government hoped to defeat the Conservatives by Liberal votes and the Liberals by Conservative votes, but the Conservatives were not going to be duped. They would therefore give the whole of the support to the Liberal amendment (loud Ministerial laughter).

Mr. O'Connor then withdrew his motion.

Mr. J. H. Thomas ridiculed the Conservatives' running away from their own vote of censure because they feared that the Liberals were about to run away (loud Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Thomas said that, if the Liberal amendment was carried, the necessary steps would be taken to accept it as the verdict of the House, but only as the verdict of the House.

The Ministerialists refused to allow the Conservatives to drop their vote of censure to vote for the Liberal amendment, so a division was taken to decide whether the House should divide on the vote of censure or on the Liberal amendment. The division resulted in 359 votes to 198 in favor of voting on the amendment, which was then carried by 364 votes to 198.

On the motion of the Prime Minister, the House then adjourned till tomorrow.

Mr. MacDonald will state tomorrow the Government's intentions. Mr. Thomas's speech is interpreted as clearly indicating that the Government will not resign but will appeal to the country.

There was great excitement during the division. The figures were received with loud opposition cheers and counter Ministerial cheers.

The Laborites deafeningly cheered Mr. MacDonald when he rose to move the adjournment, many standing and waving their order papers.

The Members left the House amid a babel of excited conversation.

Large crowds outside cheered the Ministers and other leaders.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 8.—The Liberal amendment to the Conservative vote of censure, proposing the appointment of a select committee to investigate and report on the circumstances leading to the withdrawal of the Workers' Weekly proceedings, was carried in the House of Commons tonight by 364 votes to 198.

Dissolution of the House will follow.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 8.—There is complete uncertainty with regard to the procedure and outcome of tonight's momentous debate in the House of Commons, which Sir Robert Horne will open by moving the Conservative motion "that the conduct of the Government in relation to the institution and subsequent withdrawal of criminal proceedings against the editor of the Workers' Weekly is deserving of censure." The Attorney-General will reply immediately and the Ministerialists are confident that he will present such a strong case that a tie will be difficult.

The Liberals will then move their amendment. If it is moved by Sir John Simon, a Liberal back-bencher may move to amend the amendment in order to make the enquiry judicial instead of Parliamentary, which may possibly lead to an adjournment of the debate. Feverish examination of tactical moves which is at present proceeding in all the Parties makes it impossible to say whether the first division will be vital. The decisive vote is expected between 11.15 p.m. and 11.30 p.m.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 8.—"Go to the country now" shouted the Labor members when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald entered the crowded and excited House.

The Attorney-General had entered earlier, and was also cheered by the Ministerialists.

Party feeling was early evident.

Major-General Seely (Liberal) suggested inconsistency in a certain reply by Mr. Ponsonby. The Under-Secretary demurred. The Opposition angrily shouted "Answer," evoking a Laborite counter-cry "Go and talk to Churchill."

The Liberals were very active in questioning. Mr. Wheatley was stung to retorting to a question by Mr. E. D. Simon (Liberal) that he could only give facts and not guide his intelligence. Mr. Masterman (Liberal) was jerred at and Mr. Pringle (Liberal) was shouted down when he mentioned the Russian loan.

Whilst the debate in the House proceeded on party lines there were rumors that efforts were being made behind the scenes to arrange a compromise on a basis of some kind of enquiry.

The minority in the vital division was composed of 182 Laborites, 2 Conservatives, 2 Nationalists and 12 Liberals, including Mrs. Wintringham, Mr. Hogge and Commander Kenworthy.

Mr. MacDonald will state the Government's intentions tomorrow.

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Never produced a funnier or more thilling picture than this big racing comedy.

It's a Scream From Beginning to End.

Hear 'em yell when horses crash!

Hear 'em roar at the mirthquake of laughter, the earthquake of thrills!

EVEN WILLIE COLLIER'S WHIRLWIND STAGE SUCCESS DIDN'T PACK THE WALLOP OF THE PICTURE.

Thos H. Ince presents the hit of his career

The Hottentot

With Doris MacLean and Madge Bellamy—a Pasic

B.A.T. TOPICS: China's Famous Ancient Porcelains.

EXTRA SPECIAL

To be shown only at the
5 p.m. MATINEES
FRI. SAT. SUN. ONLY

The most colossal Chinese Motion Picture production ever presented, surpassing in every way all previous Chinese photoplays made in Shanghai.

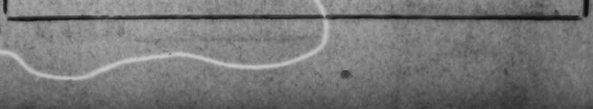
"HUMAN HEART"

A complete photoplay in 11 thrilling reels, made and directed entirely by local Chinese at the studio of The Great China Production Co., Shanghai.

See the Progress Made in Shanghai's "Hollywood"

Prices 60 cts. $1.00 $1.50 $2.00

BON TON CIGARS



Distinctive in Quality and Shape

417

TO-DAY THREE SHOWS: At 3 p.m. 5.30 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

APOLLO THEATRE

Tel. North 381 — Booking and Messrs. Robinson & Co., Ltd.

At 5.30 & 9.15 p.m.
Tonight and Saturday
Two Shows Daily

The outstanding Picture of the Season! A stirring, pulse-quickening drama of life along both sides of the great white way, with a superlative cast of screen stars.

"BROADWAY after DARK"

A gay, glittering, joyous journey to the play ground of the world with

ADOLPHE MENJOU, ANNA Q. NILLSON, CARMEL MYERS, NORMA SHEARER, WILLARD LOUIS, EDWARD BURNS

Featuring the famous Actors Equity Ball and 400 Broadway Celebrities

Today at 3 p.m.

HOOT GIBSON in "HIT and RUN"

"BACK FIRE" A Hilarious Mermaid Comedy

Saturday at 3.15 p.m.

THE LONG ARM of MANISTER, E. Phillips Oppenheim's most interesting Novel Starring Henry B. Walthal and Helene Chadwick. The most Ingenious Story of Multiple Revenge in 7 big Reels.

HAROLD LLOYD in "JAZZ HONEYMOON"

China Press Screen Beauty Contest

ENTRANCE COUPON

Paste this coupon on the back of your full-length photo and send it to, THE EDITOR, SCREEN BEAUTY CONTEST, THE CHINA PRESS.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

AGE .....

HEIGHT .....

WEIGHT .....

The contest will be judged by American screen stars. The Prizes are: 1st prize—Six Months Graduation Course in the American Oriental School of Acting: 2nd prize—5 weeks Major Course in the American Oriental School of Acting: 3rd prize—5 weeks Minor Course in the American Oriental School of Acting.

NAVY TO OBSERVE STRICT SECRECY OF WAR IMPLEMENTS

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Sept. 17.—The United States Navy has at last come around to the policy generally observed by European nations of strict secrecy concerning implements of national defense. The custom of a hundred years is being set aside in the case of the new mine laying submarine for which $6,150,000 has been appropriated. Beyond the fact that her plans call for width of beam, speed and cruising radius beyond anything known in that type, details of the new submersible are jealously guarded.

No nation among the signatories to the Washington arms convention permits inspection of its navy yards in which construction is in progress upon vessels not covered by that agreement. Heretofore but slight restraint has been imposed by the United States.

Both England and Japan are known to have made great strides in their newest auxiliaries, the British submarine SX-1 having aroused special comment, although not the slightest detail is known generally of her capabilities. In the case of Japan, it has been said officially that the United States Government is ignorant of the potentialities comprised in her newest cruisers and destroyer leaders.

ROTARIANS HEAR INTERESTING TALK ON ARCHITECTURE

Dealing with the soil situation, custom, material, environment and foreign effect on Chinese architecture, Mr. Charles Gunn, of the Mission Architect Bureau, gave an interesting address on local problems of Chinese architecture before the weekly meeting of the Shanghai Rotary Club yesterday at the Astor.

"I am not afraid of the word 'Eurasian' when it is applied to architecture," said the speaker, "one cannot but appreciate the fine art of the Romans in adopting the Greek style of architecture on the top of their own."

Mr. S. T. Wen, new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, was also a guest at the tiffin.

"SCARAMOUCHE"

Acknowledged to be the world's best photoplay, nothing quite so good ever seen before.

The Covered Wagon

Don't Miss The Covered Wagon

It Helped Build an Empire

Autumn Sale!

Special

$ Week

Chi Chang Co.

1297 Broadway

EXQUISITE TABLE LINEN
In Cross-Stitch & Swatow Embroidery
Colonial Braided Rugs
Nanking Tapestry
Many other things of interest

Industrial Missions Center

Tuesday & Friday Mornings, also by appointment
713 Dixwell Road
Phone N. 1863

70258

Prizes Are Awarded By The Ministering Children's League

The work of the Ministering Children's League has been carried on by many of its members during the summer months spurred on by a competition originated at the time of the last Bazaar. Prizes were offered for the best work of the boys and girls of Shanghai, all articles made to be donated to the League.

While the summer brings extra leisure for children, it also means hot weather and disinclination to work; so much credit is due those who took part of their holiday time to make articles for the League even if all could not receive prizes. The committee is sorry to note that no boys entered the competition, and so the prizes offered could not be awarded, but it is hoped that next year exhibits of carpentry, electric work, painting and "Macano" will be displayed by the boys who are members.

The successful contestants are given herewith:

Needlework. 1st prize—Matilda Meyer, Hanbury Girls' School.
2nd prize—Isabel Poate, Cathedral Girls' School.
Highly commended.—Audrey Heaton Smith, Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road.
Lizzie Stephan, Hanbury Girls' School.
Erica Schoch, Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road.
Knitting.—1st prize—Dorothy Rayden, Cathedral Girls' School.
2nd prize—Anna Kelhofer, American School.
Special prize—Betty Parsons, Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road.
Highly commended.—Ione Smith, American School.
Dorothy Forshaw, Cathedral Girls' School.
Handiwork.—Special prize—Dorothy Forshaw, Cathedral Girls' School.
Highly commended.—Joan Penfold, Cathedral Girls' School.
Scroll of Honor.—Cathedral Girls' School.

TO LE LET, No. 166 Bubbling Well Road, with garage and tennis court. Apply H. J. Zimmerman & Co., 96 Szechuen Road.
70758 O 16

MUMM CAFE

Come and hear
The Latest Music

TO LET Ground Floor Office Szechuen Road, next door American Express. Apply to Box No. 1559, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 105

Call West 189
Ford Hire Service

The 3 B's Baggage Service

When in need of QUICK transport service for transferring your baggage and personal effects to or from Residence, Ship or Office.

Ring up the BOONE BAGGAGE BOYS-ALWAYS RELIABLE. North 384.

Surplus baggage stored in our PRIVATE GODOWN at minimum rates.

Anglo-Chinese Transport Co.
3 Boone Road.

Rich China Co.

15, Broadway, Shanghai, China.
P. O. Box No 1342
Import and Export Commission Agents and Dealers in Shawls.
(Wholesale & Retail.)
The public of Shanghai is cordially invited to inspect our goods which will be on sale at the most reasonable prices in the market.
Agents for Swatow Drawn Work Co., Swatow and Hongkong.
6718 A 15

Three cents a word; Minimum charge 60 cents per day. Count 5 words to a line

The China Press Classified Columns

17 Nanking Road — Main Office: 14 Kiukiang Road

Classified advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for at Receiving Office

The China Press Classifications

Information governing classified advertising

—Write copy plainly, using typewriter when possible

—Copy will average five words to the line. Initials, abbreviations, characters (like $ Tls., etc.) each count as a word.

—All classified advertising is payable strictly cash in advance, except such firms as have arranged for regular business upon a credit basis.

—The China Press cannot be responsible for any errors in copy after the first insertion.

—All advertisements will be handled under the following classifications:

Situation Vacant
Situation Wanted
Miscellaneous
Apartments To Let
Apartments Wanted
Furnished Rooms To Let
Offices To Let
Shops To Let
Houses for Sale
Houses To Let
Houses Wanted
Godowns To Let
Real Estate for Sale
Business Opportunities
Resorts
Lost and Found
Exchange and Mart
Poultry & Eggs
Dogs & Pets
Rooms Wanted
Furnished Rooms Wanted
Suburban Property for Sale
Special Notices
Used Cars

Other classifications will be added should occasion require

Offices To Let

IN THE
Glen Line Building
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd. 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
64204

JOT IT DOWN!

Small, neatly-bound Notebooks, with tear-off leaves, produced by The China Press Job-printing Department, may be obtained at The China Press, 14 Kiukiang Road (or 17 Nanking Road) for 2 copper cents each. They will be sent in any quantity by mail for 2 cents 'big money", paid in advance.
70251

The Navy Y.M.C.A. GROUND FLOOR

Approx. 6000 sq. ft.

TO LET

From Jan. 1st, 1925
T. F. 367

C 2240

UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

M. A. TABENSKAIA

LADY DOCTOR—
Ladies' Diseases, Advice and Help-in Pregnancy and Childbirth.
HOURS 10-12, 2-6,
Telephone C. 178,
573, Nanking Road, 573
Opposite American Drug Co.
70070 A 30

A Satisfactory Service always assured
Aikosha Dairy
No. 89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. West 2825

Tongshan Coal

$14.00 cash with order
Commercial Express & Storage Co.
8B. Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Tel. C. 937 347.

Residential Properties

WE have buyers for residential properties in the French Concession and Western District, of from one to five mow, with or without buildings. Apply to Asia Realty Company. Tel. C. 8222.
T F 343

Garages To Let

GARAGE for rent in French Concession. Apply to Box 700, THE CHINA RESS. 70738 O 14

Miscellaneous

WANTED to loan mex. $3000.-005000.00. Good security and interest. Apply to Box 684, THE CHINA PRESS. 70776 O 11

MME. Don-Tet tells fortune by cards and palmistry, from 10-12 and 2-7. Avenue Joffre, passage 327 I Apartment 24, near corner of Route des Soeurs. Tram No. 2.
70733 O 10

Furnished Rooms Wanted

WANTED furnished room with bathroom by gentleman, near Bubbling Well Road, from October 15th. Reply stating terms to Post Office Box 886. 70772 O 10

Houses To Let

HOUSES to let, Hannen Road 1A, semi-detached, 6 big, 2 small rooms, attic, 2 servants rooms, newly repainted, kitchen range, four bathrooms with accessories, cold and hot running water, electricity, gas and telephone, installations. Close by Nos. 1 and 6 trams, immediate occupation. Without furniture. Price Tls. 100.00 per month. 70777 O 12

EXCEPTIONALLY Attractive House to let from Nov. 1st. Nine rooms, three baths, garage and garden, hardwood floors throughout, newly decorated and painted, near American School, reasonable rental. Apply at 489-A Avenue Joffre or call West 1958 for appointment.
70787 O 10

Nos. 311 and 313 Yu Yuen Road, newly built houses six rooms, bathroom, garage, electric fittings, servants quarters. Apply to Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, 65 Tientsin Road, Shanghai. 70763 O 12

TO LET detached residence in French Concession, 4 Bedrooms with bathrooms attached, Hot and Cold water—Dining, Drawing and Servants, rooms, and Sun Porch—Garage for two cars, also Tennis Lawn. Occupation November 1st 1924, taking over lease which terminates December 31st 1927. Apply to Box 1600 THE CHINA PRESS. 70736 O 14

FOR Rent: From November 1, 1924 for 18 months, tastefully and completely furnished house on Avenue Du Roi Albert. Six main rooms, 3 baths, attic, central heating, modern appointments, tennis court, garage. Ample service rooms. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 822. T F 363

FOR Rent, furnished house containing three living rooms, five bedrooms, three bathrooms, modern plumbing garage, large ground, situated in French Concession. Possession November 1st, Apply to Box 672, THE CHINA PRESS, or phone West 4540.
70676 O 11

NICELY Furnished five roomed house enclosed Verandah—Modern sanitary installations—to let from 1st. November—furniture to be taken over at reasonable price—Address 504 Rue Lafayette (corner Avenue Dubail) Tel. West 3162 or Central 3468. 70677 O 10

FOR Rent. On Route Ferguson, new house now ready, 5 main rooms, modern sanitation, ample service rooms, garage. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F 352

SMALL and large house with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulate. T F 228

Godowns To Let

TO LET, godown space on ground floor. Kiukiang Road, 950 square feet. Suitable for storing silk goods or any other valuable cargo. Apply to Box 1308, THE CHINA PRESS. 10110

Apartments To Let

TO LET, a flat of three rooms and bathroom, and also two rooms with bathrooms attached. Phone West 1919. 1 Kiaochow Road.
70780 O 12

COLUMBIA apartments No. 4. three rooms, kitchen, bath, Tls. 115: includes taxes, hot water, steam heat: Apply No. 7 Route Grouchy. Phone West 4642. 70711 O 19

FOR Rent: Large bed-sitting room, Furnished, southern exposure with bathroom attached and one nicely decorated unfurnished room in private flat. Central district: without board. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 364

TO LET, two rooms and bath, 3 Ezra Road, rental Tls. 100. Apply to Box 1562, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 107

BLACKSTONE Apartments 1331 Rue Lafayette, West 4999. Large and small apartments, every modern convenience, modern plumbing, roof garden, tennis courts, swimming pool, social parlors, telephone connection each apartment, garage. First class caterer in connection. Apply, Peter Johnson, Blackstone Apartments. T. F. 358.

Professional

MRS. Bright, present and future readings. Hours 10-12, 2-4, 5-7. Phone Central 6921. Ben Building. 70671

Offices, To Let

TO LET, 14 Kiukiang Road, 5th floor, office rooms Tls. 100: Apply to Box 1599, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 109

TO LET office 3500 sq ft, best central location possession November, 1st, also godown in same building 640 sq ft, Apply to Box 676. THE CHINA PRESS. 70693 O 11

FOR Rent: Suite of rooms in central district, suitable for offices or for single office and small living flat. Apply ASIA REALTY COMPANY, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 361

FOR Rent. Nice offices in building at the corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 360

TO LET, office rooms, ground floor, Kiukiang Road. Apply to Box 1551, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 103

ONE office room to let, 3 Ezra Road, 5th floor. Apply to Box 1212, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10222

FOR Rent, ground floor offices on Jinkee Road, 1500 square feet, steam heated, with spacious concrete vault. Also large single office. Also suite of one, two or three offices, steam heated. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222, T F 322

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T F 135

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS. 10033 M 31

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught House

8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double, and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with full board large and small rooms with private baths. Excellent cuisine. Tel. N482.

Bostonia

61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 883. Tennis Court

TO LET, two large furnished rooms, bathroom, verandah, with or without board. Avenue Joffre 327 H. BIS. Rent $50:00.
70783 O 11

TO LET, furnished newly decorated rooms and apartments, terms moderate, board optional. 310A and 312 Avenue Joffre. Phone West 2855. 10227

73 Haskell Road, beautifully furnished single room, now vacant, Also two small comfortable rooms, with all modern conveniences. Rent moderate. 70760 O 10

TO LET, 14 Park Road. Large airy well furnished rooms, with verandahs, and separate bathrooms attached. Telephone West 226.
70716 O 13

TO LET, Central district, large furnished room, bathroom attached. With or without board. 19A North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1848. 70737 O 10

TO LET, in French Concession nicely furnished single room with private bathroom, garage if wanted, price moderate. Apply to Box 699, THE CHINA PRESS. 70738 O 14

NEWLY open Boarding house, good food. Apply to Mrs. Hayes, No. 9 Ward Road.
70710 O 12

THE best home cooking in Shanghai. Clean, comfortable single rooms and apartments. Private baths throughout. Unexcelled food. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 70653 O 15

TO LET, near Nanking Road, modern building two rooms and bath Tls. 100. Apply to Box 1544, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 102

TO LET, comfortable rooms attached with bathrooms. No. 11 Ward Road, near tram 7, 8, 9. T. F. S. 18

Houses For Sale

FOR Sale, a leased house, containing eight large well furnished rooms, centrally located, a minute to the market, low rent. Apply to Box 1601, THE CHINA PRESS. 70764 O 15

$2,600 SALE newly painted boarding house, finely furnished, nine rooms, four bathrooms, room for servant, hot, cold water, 1-B Hannen Road, Telephone North 1961. 70683 O 11

Houses Wanted

WANTED Furnished House or Apartment, with Garage. W. H. Pinckard—The Texas Company. T. F. 366

WANTED house, Central district in Park or West End Lane preferred. Willing to take over furnitures. Address to Box 681, THE CHINA PRESS. 70766 O 10

ADULT family of three desire to rent unfurnished residence in French Concession or Western district, with two or three bed chambers each with bath and modern sanitation. With central heating, garage and garden, large enough for tennis preferred. Long lease desired. Apply to Box 1585, THE CHINA PRESS. 70663 O 10

Used Cars

FOR Sale, Overland five seater touring car, in excellent condition and repair. Tools, spare rim and new cord tyre, speedometer and new seat covers. Tls. 650: Reply to Box 685, THE CHINA PRESS. 70778 O 12

FOR Sale, seven passenger Stearns Knight Automobile, with California sedan top, five new tires, owner leaving China. Apply to Box 673, THE CHINA PRESS. or phone West 4540. 70676 O 11

BERLIET Limousine for sale at very moderate price. Has been well looked after and is in first-class condition. A handsome and most comfortable car, complete with bumpers, covers, etc. Apply to Box 1567, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

FORD Roadster, special body, understung, in good running order. Price Tls. 400 or nearest offer. Owner buying a larger car. Reply to Box 1255, THE CHINA PRESS. 10208

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belven: Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150, H.P. each can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright Woosung. T F 2

WANT to buy a well trained pony for country riding. Apply to Box 1603, THE CHINA PRESS. 70773 O 12

SCOTT, motorcycle with sidecar, two cylinder water cooled including spare parts, necessary tools. Best condition. Price Tls. 230:00. Apply Yung, 17 Hunan Road. 70782 O 11

FOR Sale, first class perambulator, English made, new condition. Will sell for Taels 50: Apply to Box 680, THE CHINA PRESS. 70762 O 11

FOR Sale, Rare old Chinese sword worn by a famous leader in the Tai Ping Rebellion, also an ancient earthenware water jar. Guaranteed genuine. For particulars, please apply to Box 1602, THE CHINA PRESS. 10228 O 11

WANTED to hire or purchase about 10 or more sound native wooden cargo boats of from 50 to 100 tons capacity. Reply giving hire rates and purchase price to Box No. 1590. THE CHINA PRESS. 70688 O 11

INDUSTRIAL Mission goods for sale at 93 Avenue Du Roi Albert, every morning but Saturday and Sunday until Christmas. We have quantities of lovely new goods, come and see. Evening appointment by phone West 4076. 70674 O 10

Situations Wanted

POSITION wanted, by a smart and willing foreign girl, as governess or lady's companion, knowledge of music. Willing to go abroad. Apply to Box 686, THE CHINA PRESS. 70781

YOUNG Chinese, university graduate, extensively travelled in Europe with knowledge of principal languages, open to suitable engagement. Apply to Box 682, THE CHINA PRESS. 70768 O 19

COMPRADORE or Native Assistant shall be open for engagement. Reliable security and good references. Only 1st class firms invited apply to Box 1598, THE CHINA PRESS. 70725 O 11

ENERGETIC Chinese, seeks position, knowledge of translation, bookkeeping, and general office work. Good reference. Apply to Box 679, THE CHINA PRESS. 70740 O 10

AN intelligent young lady just left school would like position as steno-typist. Apply to Box 1564, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 108

YOUTH, just left school, aged 17, matriculated the Hongkong seniors, desires position in any capacity for office work, can obtain testimonial if necessary. Apply to Box 1479, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10226

SCANDINAVIEN, 38 years, wide commercial experiences in China, Japan and Russia. Thoroughly knowledge in export, import, engineering, building, contracting etc. speaks the principal languages and Japanese and Russian as well, seeks responsible position. Would consider salary-commission basis. Best references can be given. Apply to Box 1435, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10231

Situations Vacant

WANTED experienced manicurist (Japanese lady preferred), also young assistant with good knowledge of French and English languages (European preferred). Apply to Gaston Parisian Hair dresser, 375 R Avenue Joffre. 70657 O 11

Educational

SHORTHAND Correspondence Course, new system without thickness, 20 lessons, Sam Lim Institute, 125 Cunningham Road, Shanghai North. Tuition: $20:00. 70779 O 10

Shops To Let

FOR Rent. Excellent shop 1,200 square feet in best Nanking Road district, also godown space in rear, 2,000 or 4,000 square feet. Also twelve store rooms, etc., in first and second floors and in attic. To be rented as a whole or in convenient divisions. For terms, etc., Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 299

TO LET, shop. Best location Szechuen Road. Cheap rental. Available November, for particulars apply to Box 683, THE CHINA PRESS. 70767 O 11

TO LET, Shop, 17 Nanking Road Entrance. Rent Tls. 200.00. Apply to Box 1555, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 104

FOR Rent. Excellent shop space, 1500 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 317

Indoor Sports By Tad

I EAT AND SLEEP WELL BUT SOMEHOW OR OTHER I CAN'T GET RIGHT DOWN TO WORK
AND YOU FEEL THAT A VACATION IS WHAT YOU NEED?
DAT BOY WOULD WALK TO THE END OF THE RAINBOW FOR A SNIFTER OF SCOTCH.
THE ONLY EXERCISE HE GETS IS WITH A KNIFE FORK AND SPOON
5 GREAT WORRY IS- WHO'S GONNA BURY THE LAST MAN WHEN HE DIES
AT HIS. GE. HE OUGHTA FEEL LIKE A 2 YEAR OLD
HOSS OR EGG?
THAT AIN'T A SICKNESS- THAT'S A GIFT
INDOOR SPORTS
STANDING BY AS THE OFFICE BRUTE PULLS A POOR HEALTH SPIEL ON THE BOSS.
TAD 8-18

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1924

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on Friday, October 10, 1924, on account of the Anniversary of the Chinese Republic.

Edwin S. Cunningham
American Consul-General.
70769 O 10

Shanghai A. D. C.
Notice

The Committee propose to produce one or more (extra) Vaudeville performances during the coming season and are anxious to get into touch with all available local amateur talent. Will all those willing to take part in these or other of the Club's productions kindly send in their names to "The Hon. Secretary, Shanghai A. D. C., The Lyceum Theatre" as soon as possible.

A meeting of all those interested will be held at the Lyceum Theatre at an early date.

By Order of the Committee,
Shanghai A. D. C.
70784 O 12

Cheong Fook Sing

Japanese and Chinese Servants. When you are in need ring up N. 2813 or write us and we guarantee to all.

Hongkew Employment Bureau
789 Woosung Road,
T. SCOTT FOSTER Manager.

If you can buy California Prunes new arrival @ $0.18c per lb. Way PAY MORE?
sold by 25 lbs cases
W. Zimmerman, merchandise broker (Provisions Dept) 21 Nanking Road. 1st floor (entrance by alleyway) Tel. C. 3233.
70785 O 12

Yangtzepoo Lawn Bowls Club

Alteration of closing date.

The closing day will be Sunday 19th Oct. instead of Saturday 11th Oct. as previously announced.

All members of other clubs cordially invited.

Competitions commence at 1-30 p.m.

J. E. HARVEY
Acting Hon. Secretary
70685 O 10

Notice

Mr. M. Poignand, motor mechanic, has this day been appointed in our service as manager.
Nagashima Motor Cycle Service Station,
No. 199, Chapoo Road.
Tel. North 3439.
70745 O 14

"Bermaline" Bread

For the Hot Weather. Nourishing and Appetising. Ice Cream and cold drinks, in nice cool surroundings at Nells' Scotch Bakery, 8 Nanking Road.

Comfort
Economy
Privacy
Centrality

Don't you know!

Beautifully furnished rooms, in the center of the town, no taxes, no light and water to pay—

All for Tls. 40 to 55. Board at $50 supplied by dining Room.

see—

Central Buildings
18 Nanking Road,

Alliance Francaise

FRENCH MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDING
247, Avenue Joffre
Telephone: West 1555

A COURSE OF FRENCH FOR FOREIGNERS

On Monday, Wednesday, Friday from 6 to 7 p.m. a French course is organised for adults at the French Municipal School.

Three Divisions are organised: one for beginners, one for those who have already studied French, and the third for those who, knowing French, want only practice and conversation on literary or commercial subjects.

The classes will start on Friday, October 10th.

Monthly tuition: 10 dollars.

A French Library.

The "Alliance Francaise" to which are welcomed all foreigners, has a large French library and reading room, opened to members every day from 10 a.m. to 12 and from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. (except on Monday mornings and Sunday afternoons).

Annual subscription: 12 dollars.

Will you learn Good French? Join the Alliance Francaise classes. Will you read the Best French Books? Join the Alliance Francaise Library.

Please apply to the French Municipal School.

G. SABATTIE
Acting Headmaster.
70753 O 10

Notice

Mr. J. B. Dewhurst, Manager of our Newchwang Office, having left the Firm, his Power of Attorney is hereby cancelled.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.
70749 O 14

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of public business on 10th instant on account of Anniversary of the Chinese Republic
70741 O 10

Doctor Helfenstein M.D.

34 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 7092 SPECIALST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1 and 4-7 Latest method of treatment any disease by the high frequency and violet rays generator.
65120

First Announcement

The monthly drawing of the I.S.S. will take place on Wednesday, the 15th instant. All bonds subscribed before noon on that date will participate in the Drawing.

Those who take out a bond now will participate in the drawing. Approximately $147,000 will be reimbursed.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY,
7 Avenue Edouard VII.

Notice

Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works—

The undersigned have been appointed by General Ho Feng Ling, Commissioner of Defense for Sungkiang & Shanghai and Admiral Ling Chien, Chang, to replace Messrs. K. N. Lew and K. W. Kwong as Directors of the above Dock & Engineering Work, as from Sept. 24th, 1924. Messrs. Lew & Kwong have no further connection with the Dock and have no authority to receive moneys, issue receipts or sign on behalf of the Dock. All contracts and accounts outstanding must be approved by and settled with the undersigned, who are authorise to sign jointly all contracts, receipts, cheques, vouchers, etc. etc. for and on behalf of the Dock as from Sept. 24, 1924.

CHAO CHING HUA, Director
Commander P. CHIANG,
Director.
70678 O 10

Shanghai Race Club

Autumn Race Meeting, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 8th, November 1924.

ENTRIES for the above Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 8th October 1924.

ENTRY FORMS are obtainable at the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
70668 O 10

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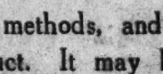

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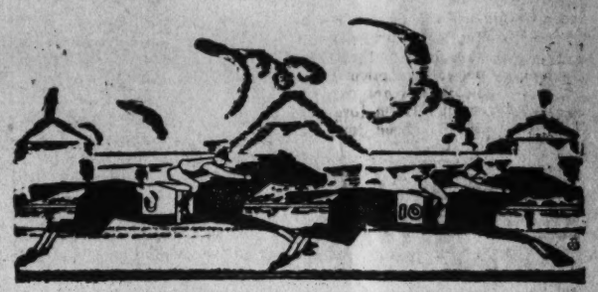

113th Race Meeting

By courtesy of the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club the above Race Meeting will be held on

THE SHANGHAI RACE COURSE

on

Friday and Saturday, 10th and 11th October, 1924
First Saddling Bell at 1.15 p.m. sharp daily.

MEMBERS of this Club and the Shanghai Race Club will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure only on production of their respective badges

GUEST TICKETS to the Members' Enclosure can be obtained from the Secretary on the nomination of any Member, at a cost of $8.-each for two days and $5.-each for single day, applications for Members' Guest Tickets must be accompanied by CASH.

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Commercial News

Cheng Rubber Estates

The 14th annual general meeting of the Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited, was held yesterday; when Mr. A. K. Craddock presided, supported by Mr. V. Meyer and Mr. G. Grayrigge (Directors) and Mr. W. S. Royston, representing the Secretaries.

The chairman said: Gentlemen.—Since our last annual general meeting, the capital of this Company has been reorganised in accordance with the resolutions passed at the extraordinary meetings of 4th and 21st January and 6th March and with the sanction of H. M. Supreme Court for China. The writing off of capital is dealt with in the report and need not be referred to further. Of the 27,000 new shares offered to you at par, only 4,875 were taken up. However, the Company's finance is now in better trim than for a long time past. We are out of debt and have money in the bank, but our margin of safety still remains on the narrow side though that will improve with every advance in the price of the raw material.

The profit on the year's working is Tls. 9,362.29 and the undivided profits amount to Tls. 13,481.97, the disposal of which is recommended in the Directors' Report. As you are aware, the Directors entirely waived their fee for the fiscal year preceding this.—In the accounts before you, provision is made for the usual Directors' fees under sundry creditors, but with a view to further assisting the Company, the Directors have cancelled half of the fee, the total of which will appear as a profit in next year's accounts.

Comparative tables of yields and costs have been discontinued, for under the influence of restriction, they convey distorted impressions. Overhead expenses necessarily remain pretty well unchanged whatever the percentage of restriction may be, whilst the cost of production naturally goes up on every reduction of output under the enactment and will be similarly reduced on every increase allowed.

On reassessment our standard production was reduced from 242,680 lbs. to 236,628 lbs., a small cut that does not affect us worth mentioning.

The object of British restriction is purely and simply to place the rubber-growing industry on a reasonably safe basis, the pivotal price of 15 pence London terms being one that does no hardship either to manufacturer or consumer. Unfortunately the increasing shipments from the Dutch East Indies have had a deterrent effect on the beneficial measures aimed at by British restriction. For instance, for the 7 months ending July this year the Dutch have exported 95,193 tons (of which 42,640 tons are called native production) against Malaya's 88,557 tons. It is a pity the Dutch cannot see their way to join hands with us in our efforts to stabilise one of the key industries of the world.

The estate has not only been well upkept but has been improved by cultivation and thinning out, whilst the conservative tapping and resting which we are able to indulge in under the restriction scheme are having a marked effect on the physical condition of the trees. Bark reserves, our main asset, are mounting up all the time, and if ever the day comes for full production, Cheng should then be in a position to produce large crops.

The report gives you all necessary detail as to the condition of the property, and if the present improving market continues, the directors hope, when we next meet, to be able to recommend a dividend.

The following resolutions were passed:

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1924 as presented be adopted and passed.

That Mr. A. K. Craddock be re-elected a director of the company and that the appointments of Messrs. V. Meyer and G. Grayrigge as directors be confirmed.

That Messrs. Lowe Bingham and Matthews be re-elected Auditors to the Company for the ensuing year.

Lih Teh Oil Mill Co., Ltd.

At the annual general meeting of the above Company yesterday the Chairman said: Gentlemen: The report & accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, follow the usual course and take them as read.

The report that we now put before you covers a period of 15 months. To close our books at the end of May was not convenient inasmuch as we are still in the midst of crushing cotton seed. The Directors regret that the result of the working for the period under review has been so unsatisfactory. We have again experienced a very difficult time. Cotton seed was dear and in extremely short supply, with the result that the mill was only able to run about 90 days as against 190 the previous year on this seed. The market for oil was fairly good during the whole period but we have had a very poor demand for cake. This is practically all shipped to Japan, and the fall in the value of the yen had a very serious effect on the price paid.

If you will turn to the balance sheet, you will notice that there is an increase under the heading of plant and machinery, of something like $30,000 due to our having installed machinery, not only for the crushing of soya beans, but also of peanuts. The Directors considered it very necessary that our business should not be entirely confined to cotton seed. The crushing of beans and peanuts has practically been on an experimental stage, but I think that from the experience gained, we shall be able to make money on these and any way they will help to reduce our overheads. We have had to spend a considerable amount of money on a new building and the work was not completed when our accounts were closed and I regret to say that owing to the present disturbances it has been found impossible to complete same. We have also considerable additions to our buildings in the shape of a new godown, which was badly wanted.

Stocks have been taken on an extremely conservative basis, and if demand improve at all, they should show a profit. As usual, the whole of our plant and machinery has been kept in very good order and repair at a cost of Tls. 16,543.33. This has been charged to working account as usual.

I regret that for the moment, I cannot give a very optimistic report on the outlook for next year's working. Cotton seed is coming in very slowly and the price is high, practically on the same basis on which we left off a few months ago. Oil is in good demand but there is no signs of any improvement in the price of cotton seed cake. Still, we can only hope that the present troubles will come speedily to an end and enable us to start working with seed at reasonable price.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen. If any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were passed:

That the report and accounts for the 15 months ended August 31, 1924, together with the recommendation as to appropriation of balance at debit of profit and loss account as presented, be accepted.

That the appointment of Mr. A. W. Burkill as a Director of the Company be confirmed.

That Mr. E. E. Clark be re-elected a Director of the Company.

That Messrs. Thomson and Co. be re-elected auditors to the Company.

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Anomaly In Price Of Singapore Tram Shares

Discussion Of Relative Values Under Reconstruction Terms

BY GEORGE W. MISSEMER

Although the matter of the anomaly that exists in the price of the ordinary shares of the old Singapore Electric Tramways has been referred to in print locally before, in view of the fact that the position has in the meantime been accentuated it ought to be of interest to the Shanghai public, which still has some dim recollections of the rubber debacle of over a decade ago, to understand the situation. The circumstances do not necessarily indicate, as hinted at by London "Truth" some time ago that the movement looks like a market "rig," as it may be that for some reason a certain group is anxious to get these shares, and the privileges that go with them, even though the price comes high.

It will be remembered that last Spring the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., which is the official name of the local tramway company, secured control of the old Singapore Electric Tramways, which during the later years of its existence had been beset with many difficulties, the last dividend that it had been able to pay having been five percent in 1917. The Company went into the hands of a receiver in the Autumn of 1922, after abortive arrangements looking towards the acquirement of the Trams by the Singapore Municipality.

By the terms of the reconstruction, under an Order-in-Council last March, the old Singapore Electric Tramways was converted into a new company known as the Singapore Traction Company, with a capital of four hundred thousand pounds sterling. This capital is divided into 200,000 preference shares of £1 each, 199,999 ordinary shares also of £1 each, with the remaining one share to be known as the management share, also of a nominal value of £1, the latter to be held by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co. The preference shares are entitled to seven percent from the date of reorganisation, and after October 1, 1925, become cumulative. The surplus profits, after the owners of the preference shares have received their share, are to be divided in two halves, one-half to be distributed among the 199,999 ordinary shares, and the other half to go to the owners of the management share, namely, the Shanghai Electric Construction Co.

Under the terms of the reconstruction, the 400,000 old ordinary shares of five shillings each are to be surrendered in the proportion of eight shares in the old company for one in the new; the debenture holders in the old company are to receive 70 percent in new preference shares and 40 percent in new ordinary shares.

At the time when the rearrangement scheme was before the Courts well on to a year ago the current price of the old five shilling shares was 2 shillings 6 pence, that is, fifty percent of par. During the last half year the price has gradually risen on the London market, the financial papers stating that the rise has been due mainly to persistent purchasing from the Far East, so that at last accounts business had actually been done in these old five shilling shares at 9 shillings 9 pence, whereas the old debentures of £100 par paying 5 percent have been selling rather steadily around £78 or £80.

The situation represented by these figures will be made clearer by a specific illustrative example. Suppose an investor has £780 to invest. If he buys the old debentures at say £78, he will receive ten of them, and, according to the reorganisation scheme, for these ten old debentures, which have a par value of £1,000 he will be entitled to receive 700 preference shares of a par value of £1 each (that is, an allotment of 70 percent new preference shares), and in addition, 400 new ordinary shares of a par value of £1 each (that is, an allotment of 40 percent new ordinary shares).

On the other hand suppose the investor were to take his £780 and buy some of the old ordinary shares (which have a par value of five shillings each, but which at the time of the reorganisation were selling at fifty percent below par) at the price of 9 shillings 9 pence (the price has recently been one penny higher than that). For the £780 he will get 1,600 of the old ordinary shares.

Now, let us compare these two investments. In the first place let us assume that the new preference shares should in the end not realise par, but sell at 90. In the first investment above referred to the investment of £780 in the old debentures would bring the investor, in exchangeable securities, worth the following sums:

700 preference shares (at say) 90	£630
400 new ordinary shares, equal under the reorganisation scheme to 3,200 old shares, at 9 shillings 9 pence	£1,560
making a total of	£2,190

which must be considered a very fine return on an investment of £780.

As against this an investment of £780 in the old ordinary shares at the current price of 9 shillings 9 pence each, would give the investor 1,600 old ordinary shares, which under the reorganisation terms (eight old shares of a par of five shillings each are to be exchanged for one new ordinary share having a par value of £1 each), are equivalent to 200 new ordinary shares having a par value of £1 each. In other words an investment at the present price for old ordinary shares in the Singapore Electric Tramway would give the man who invested say £780 a stake of only £200 (par) in the new Singapore Traction Co.

Let us now investigate what profits the new Singapore Traction Co. would have to earn to warrant an investment on such a basis.

One of the terms under which the Shanghai Electric Construcion Co. takes over the old Singapore Company is that they are to cause to be subscribed an issue of £250,000 of six percent debenture stock which it will unconditionally guarantee. When the time for declaring a dividend comes round prior charges will call for the following amounts:

Debentures: £250,000 at 6 percent	£15,000
Perferences £200,000 at 7 percent	£14,000
Depreciation, say	£6,000
Part provision for sinking fund	£2,000
	£37,000

Now let us suppose that the man who has invested his £780 in the old ordinary shares at the present price, and for which he gets a stake of £200 in the new company's ordinary shares, hopes to get a return of 5 percent on his investment. In order to get 5 percent on £780 he would have to get just under 20 percent on his par value of £200, and the reader is left to figure it out for himself what profits the company would have to earn in order to allow such a dividend on the 199,999 ordinary shares, after the Shanghai company's management share takes half.

The great question therefore is: What is the explanation of this great anomaly in the current prices for the debentures and the shares respectively of the old Singapore Electric Tramways?

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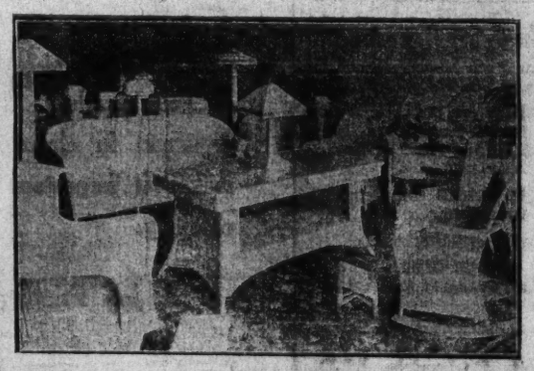

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Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1200
Chartered	£20 B.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Mercantile Bk. A-B	£23¼ B.
Mercantile Bank C.	£12¼ B.
P. & O. Banking	£11
Bank of East Asia	H.$96 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$720 B.
North China	Tls. 136
Union of Canton	H.$238 B.
Yangtsze	$30 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 33
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$180 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$600 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$118 B.
Indo-China Perf.	H.$38
"Shell"	78/9
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 82
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 49½
H.C.&M.S.B.Co.Ltd.	H.$41¾
Star Ferry	H.$103 B.
Douglas S.S. Co.	H.$62
Union Waterboat	H.$16¼ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 22 S.
Oriental Cons.	15/- B.
Raub	H.$5 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$177
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 6.65
" Pref.	Tls. 5.15 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 196 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$212 Sa.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 118½ B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 116 B.
Hongkong Lands	H.$118½ B.
Humphreys Estate	H.$23 S.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
H. & S. Hotel old	H.$22 B.
H. & S. Hotel new	H.$22
Prince Building Co.	H.$150 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (pref)	Tls. 103
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 11
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8
Oriental	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Cotton Old	Tls. 57½
S'hai Cotton New	Tls. 31
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$425 B.
Green Island (comb	Old 18½ S.
do	New 5 B.
Langkats (Comb.)	Tls. 16 B.
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 7¼
Loans	Tls. 4½ B.
Explorations	Tls. 4½
do (new issue)	Tls. 3.15
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 107
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$5½
Llewelyn	Tls. 35
Lane Crawford	Tls. 101 B.
Moutrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$ 26 B.
Weeks	$6
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 4.80 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5.15 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.55
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.62½ B
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 4½
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 1¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8¾
Java Consolidated	Tls. 9 B.
Kali Glideks	Tls. 6.85
Kapayang	Tls. 8 B.
Karan	Tls. 4
Kedah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.60
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11¼ B.
Padang	Tls. 4
Pengkalian Durian	Tls. 1.05
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.65 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seekees	Tls. 0.65
Semambu	Tls. 0.95 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.65 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.35 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref	Tls. 7½
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.50
Sungala	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Mangis	Tls. 2.60 B.
S'hai Scrambler	Tls. 0.30
Talping	Tls. 0.40
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1 B.
Ulangbee	Tls. 2.40
Miscellaneous	
O.I.&E.Lumber	Tls. 325
Gulty Dairy	Tls. 11½
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 41 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephones	Tls. 76
S'hai Waterwork R.	Tls. 150
S'hai Waterwork B.	Tls. 152
China Prov. Old	H.$17¼ B.
China Prov. New	H.$5¼ B.
H'kong Electrics	H.$43½ S.
H'kong Tramways	H.$46¼ B.
Dairy Farm	H.$27½ B.
H'kong Ropes. Old	H.$20
H'kong Ropes. New	H.$7
China Lights Old	H.$21 B.
China Lights New	H.$14 B.
Peak T'ways Old	H.$21¼ B.
Peak T'ways New	H.$4¼ B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales, B. Buyers.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, October 9, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/6⅛=Tls. 5.74 at 72.85 $7.88

G.$100 at 78=Tls. 128.20 72.85=$175.98

Ch. Dollars market rate ... 73.1
Native Interest ... 04
Copper Cash ... 276,000
Shanghai Gold ... 235
Bar Silver ... 36
Bank Rate of Discount ... 4%
Paris on London ... 85.65
New York on London ... 446¾
London:
Telegraphic Transfer ... 3/5¾
Demand ... 3/5⅛
New York:
Telegraphic Transfer ... 77¾
Demand ... 78

H. & S. B. C. Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

Banks' Selling Rates

London T.T. ... 3/5¾
London Demand ... 3/5⅛
London 4 m-s. ... 3/6
India T.T. ... 227¼
France T.T. ... 1500
America T.T. ... 77¾
Hongkong T.T ... 70
Japan T.T. ... 50
Batavia T.T. ... 205¾
Straits T.T. ... 67½

BANKS' BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s. Credits ... 3/7¾
London 4 m-s. Docts ... 3/8
London 6 m-s. Credits ... 3/8⅛
London 6 m-s. Docts. ... —
France 4 m-s. ... 1575
America 4 m-s. L/c. ... 80¾
Docs. ... 81¼

American-Oriental Bank

CLOSING RATES

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00=S'hai $175.08
Stg. 1.0.0=S'hai $7.88
Fcs. 100.00=S'hai $9.22
Yen. 100.00=S'hai $67.08

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00=S'hai $170.53
Stg. 1.0.0=S'hai $7.64
Fcs. 100.00=S'hai $8.75
Yen. 100.00=S'hai $64.80

Italian Bank For China

Bank's Selling Rates for:

It. Lire 18.15=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.10=1 Tael
It. Lire 9.07½=1 Yen

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Bank's Selling Rates

1 Chervonets= G.$6.30

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Closing Counter Rates

Demand selling on America 79
Demand buying on America 80
Demand selling on London 3/6¼
Demand buying on London 3/7¼

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Supplied By Sing Tung & Co.)

	Wednesday.	Yesterday.
3rd Year 6%	94.00	94.00
5th Year 6%	70.00	70.00
7th Year 6%	58.70	57.00
9th Year 6%	76.30	74.90
6% Consolidated	68.00	66.50
7% Consolidated	69.00	69.50
11th Year 8%	97.00	97.00
96 Millions 8%	23.50	23.00

Today Is Holiday.

Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association

Business Done

Shanghai, October 9, 1924

OFFICIAL

S.M.C. 6% Debs 1924 Tls. 96.00

UNOFFICIAL

S.M.C. 6% Debs 1924 Tls 96.00
S.M.C. 7% Debs 1922 Tls. 103.50
S.M.C. 8% Debs 1921 Tls. 108.25
Anglo Javas Tls. 5.40 Dec.
Batu Anams Tls. 0.72

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, October 9, 1924

OFFICIAL

S.M.C. 6% Debs 1924 Tls. 96.00
Tebongs Tls. 1.02½
S. & H. Wharf Tls. 197.00
(10 Shares)
Anglo Javas Tls. 5.15

UNOFFICIAL

Union Insurance M.$240.00 ex. 73
Ewo Mills (Ord) Tls. 10.25 Dec.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 95.25

Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Ellis & Co. yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,180 sellers.
Hongkong Land Investment Co. $119 sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton $240 buyers.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharfs $209 sellers.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $173 buyers.
Green Island Cement Co. (old) $18½ sellers.
Green Island Cement Co. (new) $5 buyers.
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $22.10 buyers.
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $21¾ nominal.
China Sugar Refinery Co. $405 buyers.
Hongkong Tramway Co. $45 buyers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $600 buyers.

The Italian Bank for China

(Former Sino Italian Bank)

Capital ... Gold $1,000,000
Reserve ... Gold $ 150,000
fully paid
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincal and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge,
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de Bale.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Sinit
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094,

U. M. TAVELLA
Manager.
W. A. STERLING,
Asst Manager

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1914).

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien, Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
[illegible] Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Spick and Span
from
Shanghai Steam Laundry

Your laundry done by us means that your things are going to be spick and span. We are hard on dirt but not on clothes, and look at our charges, $5.00 per 100, on monthly contracts.

Shanghai Steam Laundry Co.
8 Thorburn Road
Tel. E. 386

Authoritative Eye Examinations at the O.I.C.
49a Nanking Rd.

MUMM CAEE
Yes! We have it!
What? Anything.

The Covered Wagon
Don't Miss The Covered Wagon
It Helped Build an Empire

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) ... 55,000,000
Reserve Fund ... 26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund ... 1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
65 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France,
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France,
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

L. Jasierski,
Ch. Bleuler.

Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,032,345.41

Head Office: Peking

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tainan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc., etc., etc.		

Foreign Correspondents:

London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
23 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital ... $10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... $ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:
PEKING SHANGHAI
HANKOW HARBIN
TSINAN SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road.
C. 3441-3-3-4.

Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai

Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whiteaw's 401 Millions Code

Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange. Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts.

Privilege has been conferred by the Government of the Republic of China to issue Bank Notes.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office; Shanghai

Subscribed Capital ... 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ... 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

E. G. HANKEY,
Chief Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853)

Capital ... £3,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON
SHANGHAI BANCH:
18 THE BUND

Bankers:
Bank of England,
Midland Bank, Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ld.
National Provincial Bank, Ld.
National Bank of Scotland, Ld.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Kuala-Lumpur
Ameritsar	Madras
Bangkok	Medan
Batavia	New York
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Penang
Canton	Puket
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Cebu	Saigon
Colombo	Samarang
Delhi	Seremban
Hamburg	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Haiphong	Sourabaya
Hongkong	Taiping
Iloilo	Tavoy
Ipoh	Tientsin
Karachi	Tokio
Klang	Yokohama
Kobe	Zamboanga

Drafts granted on the above Agencise and Branches and the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. Scott, Manager.

行業實江浙
The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908
(*Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association*)

Capital ... $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ... $ 500,000.00
Head Office: 14 Hankow Road. Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Hamburg, Berlin, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager
Tel. C. 7136, Manager's Office, C. 7131 to 7134, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque Belge l'our L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CONSTANINOPLE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, MADRID, with Branches in Spain and Morocco
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
BANQUE DU PAYS DE BOSNIE-HERZEGOVIE, SERA JEVO, with Branches in YUGO - SLAVIA.
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE en Pologne, Warsaw, with Branches in Poland. Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of Banking business transacted.

L. STRANTMANN, Manager

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital ... 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Haussmann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mentze
Hongkong	Penichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and trades according to arrangement.

E. ARDAYN, Manager.

行業銀亞
The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Cable Address: "EASTABANK"
Shanghai Branch
No. 1c Kiukiang Road.
Authorised Capital ... $10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund ... 750,000.00
Head Office: Hongkong.
Branches: Canton, Saigon.
London Bankers
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
R. Grimm, Manager.

Save while you Earn
Ask about our Savings Bonds
The Peoples Saving Co.
Soc. An. Belge.
普公儲利有
31 Ave Edward VII

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Capital:
Authorized Capital ... $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up ... $30,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling ... £ 4,500,000
Silver ... $35,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $30,000,000

Head Office: Hongkong.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
B. D. F. Beith, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
A. O. Lang, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
G. M. Young, Esq.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
Bombay	Johore	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	London	Sungei-Patani
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Tientsin
Foochow	Manila	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Nagasaki	V'dvostock
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	

Chief Manager.
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

Saving Banks Office:

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $300 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. B. Lowson, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1834

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 20,045,032 (about £1,670,419)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,635,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTMRDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Baanches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

TH. E. A. BOEREBOOM
Acting Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: U. S. $10,00 0,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York
HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE: 36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Cebu	Rangoon	Hankow	Singapore
Batavia	Colon	San Francisco	Harbin	Tientsin
Bombay	Manila	Santo Domingo	Hongkong	Tokio
Calcutta	Panama	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama
Canton	Peking	Dairen	Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers brought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, N. S. Marshall, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

1 & 2 Ningpo Road

Capital Authorised ... $1,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... $1,078,530
Reserve Fund ... H.K. $700,000.00

Head Office: Hongkong.

Branches: Shanghai, Canton, New York, Bangkok, Hankow.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. P. CHEUNG, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road.

Paid Up Capital—$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds—$530,000.00
(Member of the Shanghai Banker's Association)

Every description of modern Banking and exchange business transacted. Personal, National and International.

Branches and Agencies in the principal cities throughout China. Correspondents at the principal places abroad.

Phone No. 0, 3050. K. P. Chen, General Manager.

新江興業銀行
The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... $2,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND ... $1,050,975.42

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI
(Peking & Kiangse Rds.)

BRANCHES		FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS		
Hangchow	Peking	London	Berlin	Osaka
Hankow	Mukden	New York	Paris	Tokio
Tientsin	Harbin	Hamburg	Zurich	Kobe
		San Francisco		Yokohama

Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.

Every Description of Banking Business transacted

Safety Vaults: Shanghai Tientsin. Godowns: Shanghai. Hangchow. Hankow. Harbin.

Chung Foo Union Bank

Reserve Fund ... $1,500,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... $ 990,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... $ 990,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road

Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
C. 1923 Manager's Office, C. 6468)
Telephone Numbers C. 6469) General Office, C. 6470)
C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Taikkiangsu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.

Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager.
S. D. Kar, Sub-Manager.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
11. S	Apr. 15	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
S.E.W.	May 30	Hira	Jap. Destroyer
Woosung	Aug. 30	Borie	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Aug. 30	Tracy	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Aug. 30	Thompson	Am. Destroyer
P. B. 2	Aug. 27	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
15 B.	Aug. 30	Despatch	Br. Cruiser
J. N. B.	Sept. 1	Jone	Jap. Cruiser
6 B.	Sept. 2	Libia	It. Cruiser
U. S. N. B.	Sept. 2	Barker	Am. Destroyer
R.D.W.	Sept. 3	Preble	Am. Destroyer
R.D.W.	Sept. 3	Hulbert	Am. Destroyer
F.N.B.	Sept. 3	Jules Ferry	Fr. Cruiser
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 11	Ford	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 11	Sicard	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 12	Huron	Am. Cruiser
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 16	Whipple	Am. destroyer
	Sept. 17	Patria	Portuguese Gun-boat
J.N.B.	Sept. 18	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser
B.N.B.	Sept. 20	Woodlark	Br. Gun-boat
	Sept. 22	Isabel	Am. Yacht
	Sept. 22	J. D. Edwards	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 23	Pruitt	Am. Destroyer
	Sept. 26.	Truxton	Am. Destroyer
B.N.B.	Sept. 29	Carlisle	Br. Cruiser
J.N.B.	Sept. 29	Saga	Jap. Gun-boat
	Sept. 30	Pidgeon	Am. Gun-boat
	Oct. 1	Asheville	Am. Gun-boat
B.N.B.	Oct. 3	Dismede	Br. Cruiser
J.N.B.	Oct. 5	Craonne	Fr. Sloop
F.N.B.	Oct. 5	Uji	Jap. Gun-boat

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J. B. POWELL—EDITOR

Weather Reports

Oct. 8.—The high pressures are Central over our regions. The typhoon is recurving NE ward by southern Kiusiu. The new Pacific Ocean typhoon is threatening northern Luzon and the Ballintang Channel NW ward. Fresh northerly to easterly winds all along the China coast. Violent cyclonic circulation over Kiusiu and over NEastern Luzon. Fine day in China and in Formosa.

Oct. 9.—Fine and cool weather. Moderate NNEly breezes. High and rather steady pressure.

Oct. 10.—Cloudy fine and cool weather. NE'ly breezes over our coasts S'ly to SW'ly in the North. The typhoon will reach the South of the Formosa strait NW'wards. Rough weather and cyclonic storm over Formosa and over the coasts between Swatow and Foochow.

Shanghai, Friday, October 10, 1924

DEATH

AUSLANDER.—On Thursday the 9th instant, at 56 Range Road, Esther Mulka, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. H. Auslander. The funeral will take place at the Jewish cemetery, Baikal Road at 12 noon sharp, the cortege will leave from the residence at 8.30 a.m. today. All friends are invited to attend. No flowers. 70786 O 10

Thirteen Years After—A Retrospect And A Suggestion

THE average Chinese, when reproached about the backward state of his country, is prone to argue that political perfection is a thing of slow growth and cannot be evolved overnight, and in support of his contention, he triumphantly points to the French Revolution, its attendant excesses and the long time it took the people of that country to settle down to organised government. The analogy, however plausible it may appear at first blush, is nevertheless artificial if we look beneath the surface of things. The difference between the French and Chinese Revolutions is this—that whereas the outbreak of 1792 and its aftermath occurred in a less advanced age, the transaction of 1911 in China, the anniversary of which is being celebrated today under singular conditions, had this advantage—that it occurred in the twentieth century in an age of reason rather than brute force. China has had the benefit since 1911 of the sum of the world's political experience for thirteen decades. She could have profited by the mistakes of other nations. It was up to her to retain the best from other countries and reject the rest. She has not availed herself of her advantage, and the result is seen today in widespread civil war and the generally chaotic state of the country, which, if allowed to continue much longer, cannot but have a most damaging effect on Chinese and foreign trade, which is the lifeblood of every country. Commerce is the lifeline of a nation, and prolonged civil war would be cutting the lifeline of this great nation.

It would come with poor grace from us to indulge in criticism of the Chinese on such a day even though the temptation to do so at this time is not inconsiderable. It would only be inviting resentment from Chinese and wearying our foreign readers if we were to recapitulate the misdeeds of successive Republican Governments in various parts of China since 1911. These things are well known to those who have taken an intelligent interest in the affairs of this country during the past decade or more. But we would be failing in our duty to the people of China if we stopped at mere carping and cavilling without offering a word of constructive criticism. What the people of China need is a definite message which can be made the starting point of national progress. We have such a message. The message we have to communicate on this day is this: the time has come for the people of this country to take a more active part in the affairs of their own land. They cannot afford to leave things to chance, as they have done up to this time. What, then, are they to do? It seems to us that the most logical thing for the Chinese people to do is to start a movement aiming at the summoning, say in Shanghai, of an All-China National Congress. A few unselfish and influential leaders from each province of China should be invited to come here to participate in deliberations which may mean much for the country. At these deliberations the present situation in the country can be thoroughly discussed in all its complicated aspects and resolutions passed, which will be an expression of the will of the people, for transmission to the various warring military factions in China. The latter can only disregard such an expression of the national will at their own risk. Sir Robert Ho Tung will soon be returning to China. Perhaps it will be possible for him to cooperate with that other patriot, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, with a view to the summoning of such a National Congress, the time for which is ripe. The utter futility of continuing an unequal contest must by this time be patent to Peking. As we go to press, the significant news reaches us that Marshal Chang Tso-lin's forces have completely occupied Shanhaikwan, routing the Chihli troops, who are reported to be retreating in confusion towards Chinwangtao. In well-informed circles in Peking, the opinion is expressed that there is little likelihood of further hostilities, and there is even said to be a probability that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui will offer his good offices between Chihli and Mukden. Tuan has already once saved the Republic. He may yet be destined to save the country a second time. The swift reverse sustained by the Chihli arms shows the futility of the doctrine of unity by force. There can be no unity except by goodwill.

"Financial Rest vs Political Unrest" In China

AUSTRIA, Hungary and Germany in succession have come to the place where the people had to decide between political unrest and financial stability, says an editorial in a recent issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*.

"In each country the balancing of the budget of the state and the stabilisation of the currency, with all that is implied for industry and employment, become possible only with the aid of foreign loans, and these would not be secured unless certain political agitations were eliminated. In each country in succession nationalists complained that the terms of the foreign loans represented to a certain extent an abbreviation of state sovereignty and of freedom of political action."

As we read these lines we can't help but consider the application of the same situation to China. The chief interest of China since the revolution has been politics—military politics. There has been some interest in other things such as industrial development, road construction, education, but the interest in these things has been infinitesimal as compared with the interest and activity devoted to politics. The finances of the central and provincial governments have degenerated into almost complete chaos. Opium production, smuggling and consumption have reverted to the status of previous dark days. School teachers are unpaid and practically none of the government institutions of higher education have opened for the fall sessions. In Shanghai nearly all of the new Chinese-owned cotton mills started during and immediately following the World War are closed for lack of capital.

The reason for all of this has been that the best minds of China for the past dozen years have been engrossed in politics to the neglect of the things that really count in the land. Political leaders have concentrated their attention upon schemes for establishing their political control upon the land and while striving for the rainbow they have permitted the things which really count to slip through their fingers. For the last dozen years it has been practically impossible to interest any of the leaders of China in the things which really count in the up-building of the country. This has been especially true in this section of China. Persons who have tried to interest the military governors of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces in industrial development and road building and in reclamation projects have always been side-tracked by a turning of the conversation into political unrealities. The Governor of Kiangsu could not be interested in anything constructive because of his overwhelming desire to overcome the ruler of the adjoining province to the south. And practically the same thing has been true in respect to the highest official in Chekiang. Everything constructive had to wait until he had settled scores with the "aggressor" in the North. Now they are at it—have been at it for more than a month—and although the final result of the struggle is still in the future it doesn't require much wisdom for one to realise that both have lost out in the matter of political control and in the process of settling the dispute about everything else has been lost as well. And still more pathetic to relate the losses can not be limited to these two ambitious rulers. They have literally pulled the house down on their heads and all of the other occupants of the house have been injured in the collapse. It probably will require a decade of hard work for this prosperous section of China to recover from the present destructive war.

The really pathetic part of the story from the standpoint of China generally will come at the close of this struggle when the China people finally come to a realisation of what their rulers have done to them. The intelligent elements in the population who have been striving with might and main to place their country in its deserved place in the family of nations, in its deserved place of independence and international esteem, will find that they have permitted their leaders to destroy the thing most greatly desired—political and financial independence.

China will emerge from the present internal struggle in a completely bankrupt condition and like Germany and Austria and Hungary will be forced to appeal for help from abroad. Foreign bankers will not look kindly upon making loans to a country beset by internal unrest, upon loans to a country which thinks more of politics than of peaceful orderly development. In order to obtain foreign assistance to prevent the country from degenerating into complete anarchy, China will have to make sacrifices, and in the final settlement which must come ultimately, China's leaders will find that while striving for political control of the land that they have lost the jewel most greatly desired. At the Washington Conference the Powers led by American altruism gave China her great opportunity and China's delegates at the Conference accepted it with enthusiasm. But back home in China the men who really controlled the country couldn't realise the big opportunity because of the devils of personal political ambition in their minds. Therefore they concentrated on what they thought to be important, and in trying to obtain it sacrificed the big thing which really *was* important.

China will however have the satisfaction of knowing that she is not alone in her predicament. Her recent partner in distress, Soviet Russia, is in the same boat from the standpoint of preferring politics to orderly development. For the last half dozen years Russia has devoted her entire attention to the propagation of certain political doctrines both at home and abroad and in the mean time the interior of the country has become an economic vacuum. Russia will no more be able to escape the consequences of her folly than will China. There has not as yet been developed any method whereby a people may acquire wisdom in the essentials except through hard struggle and sacrifice.

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

THE BODY AND THE AUTOMOBILE

If I were young again, said the old man, I'd—but there! What's the use? As soon as a man accumulates sense enough to know how to live he has to die.

But I was just thinking. There's my automobile. I hire a chauffeur to take care of it. He watches it like William J. Burns. He is always washing it, polishing it, tightening a screw here and regulating a valve there, nosing around under the hood—even when we're riding he listens to its purr as a doctor listens to a man's heart.

Why do I have this piece of machinery so looked after? Because I want to get all the use out of it there is in it.

Well, if I were twenty-one, I'd take as good care of my body as I do of my automobile. And for the same reason—to get a hundred percent efficiency and fun out of it. The body is the most important machine a man has, and certainly he's a fool to neglect it, as I've neglected mine, I'm sorry to say.

I'd watch what I put into it, for one thing. I'd cut out eating as a form of diversion. I'd reduce it to the same level as putting gasoline into the motor tank—something done to make the thing go, not something done for the fun of doing it.

I'd learn all about these calories—never heard of 'em till after I was fifty—and food values, and so on, and I'd take in just exactly what I needed to keep my body strong, my mind clear, and my disposition good. I wouldn't pour a lot of meat and pastry and booze into my gasoline-tank just because other fools around me were doing it.

There are other ways of getting enjoyment out of a motor than by putting garbage into the gas-tank.

Once or twice a year, also, I'd have my works overhauled by experts. I'd go to some institution where they practise science and not quackery, and be looked over from head to toe.

Twice a year I'd have my teeth examined. I waited till they hurt—and now look at me. Everybody has to take medicine some time, and the best kind is preventive medicine.

And I'd have my heart tested, and my urine analyzed, and my blood-pressure ascertained, and all the rest of the things they've been doing to me of late—I'd have them all done beforehand. I don't wait till till my automobile breaks down or blows up. I see to it that it's in a good trim all the time.

It's queer how a man goes along abusing his body, loading it up with waste, letting it get rusty and rattly—what if he did that with his two-thousand-dollar car? What if he left that out in the rain, and let the carburetor get dirty and the cylinders full of carbon, and paid no attention to it generally? Wouldn't he be a fool?

Well, he's fooler when he doesn't keep his body in order. For his body's more than a two-million' dollar machine, and has more to do with his happiness or misery than any contraption of steel and brass.

Yes, sir; if I were young again I'd take as good care of my body as I do of my automobile.

Volunteer Songs

THE MARITIME AND CUSTOMS' COMPANIES.

A motley collection not without perfection,
And various types are we.
The Customs Co., and the Maritime show;
River men all, you see.

We've no special glory and not much of a story
But what does that matter?
We like to be in billets with beef and sole fillets:
We're daily growing fatter.

—N.

Correspondence

THE CHINA PRESS welcomes the views of its readers on subjects of the day, but publication in the correspondence column does not mean necessarily that the views expressed by correspondents are those of THE CHINA PRESS. Manuscripts submitted for this department should be plainly written on one side of the paper only. Unused manuscripts will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope.

DOWN AND OUT

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS:

Sir—I noticed in your issue of today's paper an appeal for funds on behalf of 500 Russians who are stated to be faced with starvation.

I wish to bring under your notice the fact that not Russians alone, but Britishers, Americans, Scandinavians, etc., are also wondering how they are going to exist this coming winter.

I am a Canadian myself, and in company with several other persons of different nationalities, have been obliged to sleep these few nights past in one of the steam launches that tie up alongside the Bund every night.

Some time ago I appealed for assistance, and was sent to the Hanbury Institute, where I lived for a few days. Then I was informed that a passage had been booked for me on board the s.s. Empress of Russia and that I was to return to Canada. In going aboard the vessel, I discovered that I was expected to travel steerage in company with a crowd of Chinese and Indians, five of the latter even sitting at table with me in the mess room.

Not caring to travel in such company, I refused to sail on the vessel and left the ship, returning to the Hanbury Institute. The following day the Manager of the Institute informed me that he had been given orders that I was to be turned out and not in any circumstances was I to be permitted to reside there, even if I had sufficient money to pay for the privilege.

Being thus rendered homeless and having no money at all, I spent a miserable few days until I decided to apply to the United Services Association for help, as I have served in the Canadian Army during the war. This excellent Association very kindly gave me a note to the Manager of the Hanbury Institute instructing him to provide me with one week's board and lodging at their expense. The manager, however, told me that I could not live in the Institute any longer. So I am still homeless, with no prospects of ever obtaining a decent night's sleep in a comfortable bed.

Thus you see that not merely the Russians are to be pitied, but various other people as well who are unable to obtain board and lodging.

AN EX-SERVICE MAN.

Shanghai, Oct. 9, 1924.

Once Overs

BY J. J. MUNDY

How are money matters in your home?

Are you both bickering and even quarreling over what you and your life partner spend?

Are you and your wife among the happy couples who have a "common pocket-book?"

Where each has the same idea of economy this is an ideal arrangement.

But if one is careful and the other extravagant, then trouble comes. When one is spending more than the other and the latter does not approve, there is bound to be a feeling of dissatisfaction, with heated discussions over finances which make it a sore subject.

When such a condition exists it generally results in the economical member coming to the conclusion that he or she might as well spend liberally also to "keep even."

After awhile expenditures mount, income is the only limit and sometimes the amount of the income does not stop the outlay.

It is best to come to an amicable understanding in money matters, if you want peace and be fair.

For Stiff, Sore Muscles, Try Chamberlain's Pain Balm

Bruises and strains, stiff, swollen joints of hands, feet or other parts of the body, should be rubbed vigorously with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Owing to its penetrating quality, the circulation is stimulated throughout the congested parts, relieving the pressure and inflammation that cause the pain. Sold and recommended everywhere.

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When your hired radiator is out of order, don't call in a contractor to repair it, but ring up the Electricity Department—We repair it free of cost. When your radiator plug gets hot, change it at once—There is only one part of the heating installation that should get hot, and that is the heating element. Don't shut your radiator cord in the door—it will probably damage it and cause trouble later on. Remember that kettles, irons, and any heating and cooking apparatus may be used on the heating circuit—Your iron that is costing you 6 cents per hour on your lighting circuit will only cost one-and-a-half cents on the heating circuit.

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Bringing Up Father

(Registered U. S. Patent Office).

By George McManus

THAT MR. TITUS, THE INSURANCE MAN, WANTS TO KNOW IF YOU WANT ANY ACCIDENT INSURANCE
NO-AN' I TELL HIM NOT TO CALL UP AGAIN!
JUST THINK - I DROVE MY CAR DOWN HERE ALL BY MYSELF - AND I ONLY HAD ONE LITTLE ACCIDENT -
AIN'T THAT NICE!
GET YOUR HAT - I'M GOIN' TO DRIVE YOU HOME - IM FACT I'M GOING TO DO IT EVERY DAY -
ME?
SAY - MR. TITUS - I'LL TAKE THAT INSURANCE BUT MAKE IT FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT!
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GEO MCMANUS
8-18

A Cold Winter On Mars

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

One very interesting observation, at least, has been made upon Mars during the present opposition—it looks as though the ruddy-faced planet had just been having a cold time. It should be remembered that each of Mars's seasons is nearly twice as long as the corresponding season on the earth, because of the greater length of Mars's year, which is 687 days, or nearly 23 of our months.

The spectacle of Mar's seasonal changes is not confined to the moment of actual opposition, but continues for many months, before and after that critical point. So the astronomers who make a specialty of the study of Mars began their observations last Spring, when the Martian Winter in the plant's southern hemisphere, was in full blast, and at the beginning of June Antoniadi of the Meudon Observatory found that the south polar snow cap was enormously developed, having a diameter of 60 degrees, whereas usually its maximum diameter hardly exceeds 50 degrees.

This could only mean, if it is really snow that blankets the Martian poles—which can hardly be doubted—that that planet had been experiencing the rigors of an extraordinarily severe Winter.

But apparently rapid fluctuations of temperature were being encountered, such as we on the earth are not unacquainted with when a hard winter unwillingly

releases its grasp, for although by June 10 a perceptible shrinking of the great snow blanket was noted, yet on June 17 it had spread again to the vast diameter of 65 degrees.

"Then," says a report of the observations, "the southern polar snow were immense and very white." (Les neiges polaires australes se sont trouvees alors immenses, et tres blanches).

But as the spring sun came up with great ardor, recession soon set in, and it was estimated that at the date of the opposition the diameter of the snow cap would be reduced to less than 30 degrees. When reduced to a minimum, the snow cap becomes very small, retreats to one side of the pole, and on some occasions it has practically disappeared.

Of course, the ultimate source of the changes of temperature that occur on Mars must be found in fluctuations of the radiation of the sun. In that respect the great orb must treat all of his attendant planets alike, although the total quantity of heat that they derive from him is varied enormously by their different distances.

Mars gets less than half as much as the earth gets. With his evidently exceedingly thin atmosphere it would seem that he makes a very cold abode at the best, so that an uncommonly frigid Winter on Mars may have more tragic significance than on our more-favored planet.

In connection with this cold Winter on Mars, it may be recalled that within the past few years there have been indications of temporary failures by the sun to furnish his average dole of radiant energy to his planets.

If this should both increase and become chronic, there would surely be a strong demand for emigration rockets capable of carrying chilly people to Venus, where apparently tropical climates abound, and the "good old summertime" reigns and scenes of unearthly beauty.

If a Marconigram could be got to Mars now, it might carry an advertisement: "Take Smith's Interplanetary Warming Mixture whenever you have a cold spell."

Louis Roederer Champagens

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Your Market

The everyday requirements of the Chinese family in China do not differ essentially from those in the larger towns of the world.

Of the billions of dollars that are spent each year for food, clothing, household furnishings and luxuries of every kind Chinese families in China take their full proportion. And when remembering that well over 95 percent of Chinese population in China use foreign manufactured goods the enormous extent of this market is apparent.

Chinese Traders' Diary (1923 issue)

takes the sales message directly to the Chinese distributors of foreign manufactured goods with money to buy.

Publishers:
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Acknowledged to be the world's best photoplay, nothing quite so good ever seen before.

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W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1838

More Truth Than Poetry

BY S. E. KISER

A BIT SUBTLE, PERHAPS

"The hours that I have spent with you,"
He said, "I don't consider lost;
In future seasons I'll have few
Regrets for what my venture cost;
Your beauty, let me say, has thrilled me,
A fact that gladly I admit,
But, Lord, how often you have grilled me,
And had no mercy—not a bit!
"I don't mind saying that you've made
Me do my best to get ahead;
Your bills had, somehow, to be paid,
I had to see that you were fed;
On your account I've taken chances
That I'd have turned from otherwise;
I once found solace in your glances,
You seemed an angel in disguise.
"Your nagging, I may say, has hurt,
Your scolding oft has made me sore,
But I have learned to be alert.
I'm not a plodder any more;
When others see me stripped for action
They rate me well past thirty cents;
If that affords you satisfaction
Accept it with my compliments.
"I know that other men have thought
That I was far out-classed by you,
And, confidentially I'll not
Deny that what they've thought is true;
You've beauty, style, and grace, but, thunder,
A saint, I'm sure, would go insane
If forced to live with you—I wonder
If I have made my meaning plain?"

DRESS

By Mary Marshall

Ribbons Solve the Trimming Problem on Many Autumn Hats

To some women there is something endlessly fascinating about ribbons. When they enter a department store their steps just naturally turn to the ribbon counter. The innumerable little fancies that can be made of ribbon have strong appeal. To them there is something much more interesting about a little vanity bag made of ribbon than of silk, and the scarf made of one of the new wide ribbons recommends itself at once.

French women seem to have this fondness for ribbon to a pronounced extent. You may personally feel that some of the little boudoir decorations, lamp shades, table covers, cushions, sachets, etc., decorated with all sorts of little frills and flutings of ribbon are hopelessly fussy. If you had them you'd pack them off to the next rummage sale, perhaps. But there are many women even in this land of simplified interiors who dearly love these ribbon-trimmed knicknacks.

Quite often ribbon used as trimming on a hat makes for extreme simplicity rather than over elaboration. Spring and summer are the seasons, of course, when ribbon is used most abundantly in the millinery shops, but this autumn there still lingers much ribbon trimming. Faille and heavy moire ribbons, likewise cire and grosgrain, seem to be most often chosen and smartest when arranged in crisp folds and pleatings. The girl who can manipulate ribbons effectively can quite easily assemble a smart little autumn hat if she can find a really becoming felt shape to begin with. One rather wide-brimmed black felt hat is trimmed with tan faille ribbon arranged around the crown and up one side in zigzag pleatings. A hat of brown hatter's plush is trimmed with three shades of brown moire ribbon, the darker shade of which is used to give the hat a gathered facing.

The sketch shows a smart crowned light brown shape cleverly trimmed with brown ombre shaded ribbon.

Hand-blocked shape of fur felt trimmed with ombre shaded ribbon.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

BY MARY MARSHALL

MY BEST CROQUETTE RECIPES

From Sweet Potatoes

It is best to use freshly cooked hot sweet potatoes. If you wish to use left-over cold sweet potatoes steam them over boiling water until thoroughly hot. Now mash them or put them through a vegetable ricer. Have ready an egg beaten but not separated, and mixed thoroughly with a tablespoon of cold water. Season the potato mixture with a little salt and form into round croquettes. Roll each in the egg mixture and then in fine dry bread crumbs and fry in hot fat. To get the crumbs a good plan is to dry stale bread in the over until quite hard. Then put through the meat grinder and sift, using the fine crumbs for rolling croquettes and saving the coarser ones for crumbing the tip of casserole dishes and for scalloped dishes.

Fish Croquettes

Although made from cold left-over cooked fish these croquettes if carefully made are delicious, making an appetizing luncheon dish or a dinner entree. Look over the cold cooked fish, removing skin and bones and mincing fine with a silver fork. For a pint of the fish you will need a pint of hot mashed potatoes, one tablespoon of butter, one-quarter cup of hot milk, one well-beaten egg, salt, pepper and chopped parsley. Mix the ingredients together thoroughly and allow to cool. Have ready beaten unseparated egg and fine bread crumbs. When fish mixture is cool shape into croquettes, roll in egg and crumbs and fry in dep fat. If you like you may use two egg yolks in the croquettes and use the two egg whites for dipping the croquettes.

SOMETHING TO MAKE

Small pieces of meal brocade, richly decorated chintz or other highly decorative fabric may be made into attractive corners for desk blotters. Everyone has need for several such blotters on desks, on the small writing table in hall or guest rooms. A stiff square or obong of pasteboard should be secured. Then the fabric should be stretched over small triangular pieces of cardboard, which should be placed at the corners of the big square or oblong. The ends of the fabric should be drawn over the pasteboard and pasted into places as neatly as possible, care being taken not to fasten the triangles to the top of the big piece, which should be free for the blotter.

Young Women

IT IS every young woman's right to receive the homage and attention of the opposite sex. The healthy spirited girl is always the center of attraction.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored women to health for many years in all parts of the world.

If you have that depressed sensation—if you are nervous or run-down—if your complexion is ruined periodically—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will quickly restore you to normal.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is sold at all chemists.

"I was in a general run-down condition. My mother was taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and recommended it to me. I have taken it now for quite some time and I feel fine. You may publish my letter."

Mrs. Josephat A. Grenier
Hesketh, Alberta, Canada

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Dr. C. Noel Davis

In the Municipal Gazette S. M. C. Health Report Says:—

"It is advisable to protect the eyes by tinted glasses to prevent fatigue and the ill-effects of sun glare."

You need a pair of Sir Wm. Crookes—

O. I. C. Glasses

Comfort for the Aged

Old people are easily tired out and weakened by coughing. For them there is much comfort in a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It stops those weakening coughs that keeps them awake nights and wear out their strength. Every one knows it contains no narcotics. More bottles of it are used each year than of any similar cough medicine. Sold everywhere.

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Man is so constructed that he can carry ten times the weight suspended from the shoulders than he can from the hips. Think this over. A pair of Braces support the trousers from the shoulders—a belt from the hips. The time to take care of one's health is when it is good. Wear Shirley President Braces: they fit the form like the skin.
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For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTAH Capt. Chang, will leave on Friday, Oct. 10, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co's s.s. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, October 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Hoong On S. S. Co.'s Steamer FENG-PU, Capt. Vogeler, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Friday, Oct. 10, at about 12 o'clock, midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company. Telephones: Freight 1520 and Passage 3283.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTEEN, Captain Klausen, will leave on Sunday, October 12, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain, will leave on Monday, Oct. 13, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, October 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. WOSANG, 1,783 Tons, Captain Robertson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, October 15, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,668 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, October 16, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, October 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ESANG, 1,762 Tons, Captain King, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, October 18, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone No. 241. Extension to Freight Department. After Office Hours C. 249.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. KAHO, Captain Soden, will leave on Friday morning, October 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Future Sailings

For America and Canada

Oct. 10 7:00 New York	†Pres. Hayes	Am. Dollar Line
Oct. 11 — San Francisco	†Pres. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 12 5:00 Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Am. C. P. O. S.
Oct. 14 — New York	Lisbon Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 15 — Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 17 — New York	C. of Rangoon	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 20 — Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 21 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 25 — San Francisco	†Pres. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 25 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Am. C.P.O.S.
Oct. 27 — New York	Kosmo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 2 — San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 2 — Seattle	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Nov. 5 — New York	Moorish Pringce	Prince Line
Nov. 6 — New York	Calchas	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 7 — New York	P. Adams	Am. Dollar Line
Nov. 10 — Vancouver	E. of Canada	Am. C. P. O. S.
Nov. 14 — Seattle	P. Madison	AM. Adl. O. Line

For Europe, India, Straits, Etc.

Oct. 10 Marseilles	P. Hayes	Am. Dollar Line
Oct. 13 — Rotterdam	Trier	Ger. Melchers Co
Oct. 14 — London	Peshawur	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 14 — London	Morea	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 15 — Rotterdam	Oldenburg	Ger. H. A. L.
Oct. 15 — Rotterdam	Independence	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 15 — Liverpool	Tydeus	Ger. H. A. L.
Oct. 15 — Hamburg	Oldenburg	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 17 — London	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 21 — London	Glenogle	Br. G. L. E. A.
Oct. 21 — London	Dardanus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 23 — Marseilles	Chantilly	Fr. M.M.
Oct. 25 — Hamburg	Nippon	Ekman F. A. Ltd
Oct. 26 — Rotterdam	Oostkerk	Dut. H.O.A.L.
Oct. 27 — Liverpool	Keemun	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 28 — Hamburg	Oliva	Ger. H. S. Line
Oct. 28 — London	Kashgar	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 29 — London	Theseus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 31 — London	City of Glasgow	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 1 — London	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 1 — Trieste	Persia	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Nov. 4 — Hamburg	Havelland	Ger. H. A. L.
Nov. 6 — Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Nov. 7 — Marseilles	P. Adams	Am. Dollar Line
Nov. 10 — London	Glengarry	Br. G.L.E.A.
Nov. 10 — London	City of Durham	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 11 — London	Malwa	Br. P. & O.
Nov. 12 — London	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 15 — London	Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

For Japan Ports

Oct. 10 5:30 *Miike	Niigata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 11 8:30 *Moji	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 11 8:00 *Kobe	Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 12 9:00 *Nagoya	Rokko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 13 8:30 *Nagasaki	†Shanghai M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 18 — Moji	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Oct. 22 — Moji	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

For Hongkong, Manila, Java Etc.

Oct. 10 — Hongkong, Manila	Pres. Hayes	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 10 — Hongkong	Peshawur	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 11 — Hongkong, Manila	E. of Asia	Am. C. P. O. S.
Oct. 12 — Java	Tjiliwong	Dut. J.C.J.L.
Oct. 14 — Hongkong	Morea	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 19 — Hongkong, Manila	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Oct. 25 — Hongkong, Manila	E. of Canada	Am. C. P. O. S.
Oct. 28 — Hongkong	Kashgar	Br. P. & O.
Nov. 1 — Java	Tjilsini	Dut. J.C.J.L.

For Southern Ports

Oct. 10	M. Foochow	Kaho	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 10	7:00 *Amoy and Canton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 11	10:00 *Swatow and Canton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12	10:00 *Swatow, Canton	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12	10:00 *Amoy and Canton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 14	11:00 Swatow Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.

For Northern Ports

Oct. 9	10:00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Fausang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 10	9:00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 10	9:00 *Newchwang	Changchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12	10:00 Tsingtau	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12	D.L. *Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12	10:00 *Newchwang	Ichang	Br. B. & S.

For River Ports

Oct. 10	M.N. Hankow	Kiangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 10	M.N. Hankow	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 10	M.N. All ports	Nganking	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 10	M.N. Hankow	Klangteen	C.M.S.N. CO.
Oct. 11	M.N. Hankow	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 13	M.N. All Ports	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 13	MM.N. Hankow	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 14	M.N. Hankow	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 15	M.N. Hankow	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 14	M.N. All Ports	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 15	M.N. Hankow	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 16	M.N. All Ports	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. †CARRYING M—MORNING

D. L.—DAYLIGHT. *MORNING

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Oct. 11	10 a. m.	P. Pierce	S. Francisco	
Oct. 12	10 a.m.	E. of Australia	Vancouver	

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Oct. 14	2 p.m.	Morea	London	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	2 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	2 p.m.	via Chita
Chinwangtao	Today	12 m.n.	Kaiping
Chefoo & Tientsin	Today	7 a.m.	Chusan
Newchwang	Today	7 a.m.	Changchow
Chefoo and Tientsin	Oct. 11	12 M.N.	Shuntien
Tsingtau	Oct. 12	8 a.m.	Luchow
Newchwang	Oct. 12	8 a.m.	Hanyang
Chefoo & Tientsin	Oct. 12	9 a.m.	Lienhsing
Newchwang	Oct. 12	8 a.m.	Ichang
Tsingtau and Dairen	Oct. 12	7 a.m.	Saikio M.
Chefoo & Tientsin	Oct. 14	1 p.m.	Tungchow
Tsingtau	Oct. 14	11 p.m.	Tingsang
Chefoo and Newchwang	Oct. 14	9 a.m.	Yunnan
Chefoo & Tientsin	Oct. 14	11 p.m.	Kingsing

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong and Canton	Today	9 p.m.	E. of Asia
Swatow	Oct. 11	11 p.m.	Fooshing
Swatow	Oct. 11	8 a.m.	Liangchow
Swatow	Oct. 12	8 a.m.	Chungking
Amoy	Oct. 12	8 a.m.	Soochow
Amoy	Oct. 12	8 p.m.	Tjiliwong
Swatow	Oct. 13	11 p.m.	Kwongsang
Swatow	Oct. 14	9 a.m.	Shantung
Hongkong & Canton	Oct. 14	2 p.m.	Morea

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Today	8 p.m.	Yamashiro M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	Today	9 p.m.	E. of Asia
Java ports	Oct. 12	8 p.m.	Tjiliwong
Germany via ports	Oct. 12	4 p.m.	Trier
Formosa via Keelung	Oct. 12	8 p.m.	Seikyo Maru
Japan ports	Oct. 12	8 p.m.	Shanghai M

-:- Shipping Items -:-

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C. N. s.s. Ngankin which left Hankow on Monday, October 6 is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 11 a.m. on Friday, Oct. 10.

The I. C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow sailed for Shanghai via ports on Monday, October 6 and is expected to arrive here on Friday morning, October 10.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C. N. s.s. Hanyang from Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 7 a.m. on Friday, Oct. 10.

The I.C. s.s. Kwongsang from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday afternoon, Oct. 10.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Chungking from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock October 10.

The C. N. s.s. Ningpo from Newchwang and Dalny is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 8 a.m. on Friday, Oct. 10.

The Lienhsing from Tientsin, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday morning, Oct. 10.

JAPAN PORTS

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurylochus which left Yokohama on Friday, October 3 for Shanghai via Miike and is expected to arrive here on Friday, October 10.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro from Moji arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, October 8 and will return to Moji on Saturday morning, October 11.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Rokko Maru is arrived in Shanghai from Moji on Thursday, October 9 and will sail for Nagoya on Sunday, October 12.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakone Maru from European ports via Hongkong and other ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, Oct. 10 and sail for Kobe and Japan ports on Saturday, Oct. 11.

EUROPEAN LINES

The N.D.L. s.s. Elberfeld which left Colombo on Oct. 4 is now expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on October 21.

The N.A. & A. line s.s. Tungsha from Christiania and ports ilet Hamburg on Sept. 5 and is now expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 28.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glenshane from London via Suez and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai at the C.M. Lower wharf on Sunday morning, Oct. 12.

The Ben Line s.s. Benledi from London is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on October 9.

The H.A.O.L. s.s. Schiedyk from Hamburg is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 25.

The P. & O. s.s. Mantau left London on Sept. 26 at 1 p.m. for Shanghai via Suez and ports and is expected to arrive here on November 18.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjilatjap from Java ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, October 15.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjimanoek from Java ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Saturday, October 18.

The H.O.A.L. s.s. Ouderkerk from Hamburg via Suez and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 22.

The P. & O. s.s. Malwa from Singapore and other Indian ports is due to sail for Shanghai via Hongkong on Saturday, Oct. 11.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glengarry from London and U. K. ports via Suez is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, October 20.

The G.L.E.A. Glenapp from London and U. K. ports via Suez is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 3.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Orestes from Liverpool via ports left Singapore enroute to Shanghai via Hongkong on September 31 and is expected to arrive here on Friday, October 10.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ajax from Liverpool via Suez sailed from Singapore for Shanghai via Hongkong and is expected to arrive in port on Saturday, Oct. 11.

The L.T.S.N. s.s. Nippon which sailed from Trieste on Sunday, October 5 for Shanghai and ports via Suez is expected to arrive here on November 23.

The N.D.L. s.s. Coblenz which sailed from Antwerpon Sept. 27 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on November 14.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjiliwong from Java ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, Oct. 10.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjikini from Java ports sailed for Shanghai on October 5 and is now expected to arrive in ports on October 30.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar liner President Hayes from New York via Panama sailed from Francisco enroute to Shanghai on Friday, Sept. 13 and arrived here at 8 a.m. Tuesday, October 7 and will sail for New York via Suez on Friday, October 10 at 7 a.m.

The Dollar Line s.s. President Adams from New York via Panama is scheduled to sail from San Francisco enroute to Shanghai on October 13 and is due to arrive here on November 4.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Anna E. Morse from Portland Oregon is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 30 and will sail for Portland via Hongkong and Manila on November 1.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Vancouver is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, Oct. 10 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila from the C. M. Eastern wharf at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 11.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Australia from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 11 a.m. at Woosung on Sunday, October 12 and is due to sail for Vancouver via Japan ports at 5 p.m. of the same day.

The Struthers and Barry s.s. West Cajoot from San Francisco is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, October 12 via Japan ports.

The Prince Liné s.s. Moorish Prince from New York via ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 17.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru from Seattle via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 18 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on the following day, October 19.

The O. S. K. s.s. Manila Maru from Seattle via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 21 and will sail for America via Japan ports again on November 4.

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar which is loading at Hankow on October 15 for Vancouver direct and is expected to load in Shanghai on October 21. The steamer may call at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland if sufficient inducement are offered.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai and dock at the China Merchants' Central wharf on Friday, Oct. 10 and is due to sail for San Francisco at noon on Saturday, October 11.

The Dollar Line s.s. President Garfield from New York via Panama is due to sail from San Francisco for Japan ports and Shanghai and is expected to arrive here on November 18.

The Dollair line s.s. President Polk from New York is expected to leave San Francisco on Nov. 8 and is due here on December 2.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive here on October 20 and will sail for Seattle via Japan Ports on October 21.

The President Madison from Seattle and Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Oct. 28 and is due to sail for Hongkong and Manila on Oct. 29.

Information For Mariners

FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1924

The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight.

Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
10h. 54m.	7ft. 8in.	11h. 15m.	8ft. 1in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tide are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
9h. 20m.	9h. 49m.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
4:16 p.m.	3:11 a.m.	6h. 01m.	5h. 33m.	5h. 16m.	6h. 18m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.17 in.

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Homeward Bound:

S.S. "Costa R"		October 26
S.S. "Schiedijk"	on or about	November 25
S.S. "Ouderkerk"	do	December 23
S.S. "Oldekerk"	do	January 20

Outward Bound:

S.S. "Schiedijk" ..... due at Shanghai about October 25
S.S. "Ouderkerk" ..... due at Shanghai November 22

All steamers have a limited accommodation for passengers.

For Freight, Passage and fart her particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN

41 Szechuen Road, General Agents.
Brunner Mond Building. Phone C. 8755, 8756, 8757.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
CHANTILLY			23rd Oct.
PORTHOS	11th Sept.	24th Oct.	6th Nov.
AMAZONE	25th Sept.	7th Nov.	20th Nov.
ANGKOR	9th Oct.	21st Nov.	4th Dec.
ANGERS	23rd Oct.	5th Dec.	18th Dec.
PAUL LECAT	6th Nov.	19th Dec.	1st Jan., 1925.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS		2nd CLASS	
Marseilles	A. £ 95	B. £ 83	A. £ 68	B. £ 60
London	A. £ 103:10	B. £ 91:10	A. £ 74:10	B. £ 66

Through tickets to Paris and leading towns of Europe.

Re-booking abatements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

CAPITAINE FAURE expected Shanghai about 25th of October.

Tel. 987 Passenger Dept. Tel. 3260 Shipping Dept.
Offices: 5 French Bund.

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Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen

Far Eastern

Passenger and Freights Service between Japan, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Belawan, Colombo and Genoa and north continental ports.

OUTWARD BOUND	At Shanghai
S.S. "ELBERFELD"	October 21
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	November 12
S.S. "PFALZ"	December 14
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	January 7
*M.S. "SCH. FULDA"	February 4
*S.S. "TRIER"	March 4
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	April 1
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 29

HOMEWARD BOUND	From Shanghai
*S.S. "TRIER"	October 13
S.S. "ELBERFELD"	November 22
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	December 15
S.S. "PFALZ"	January 14
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	February 1
*M.S. "SCH. FULDA"	March 4
*S.S. "TRIER"	April 1
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	April 28
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	May 26

*These steamers have accommodation for about 100 passengers in the Cabin-Class and 140 Intermediate-Class passengers.

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"Morea" Oct. 14	Karmala ..Nov. 25	Kalyan ....Jan. 20
†Peshawur .Oct. 15	Mantua ....Dec. 9	Morea ....Feb. 3
*Kashgar ...Oct. 28	Khiva ....Dec. 23	Kashmir ...Feb. 17
Malwa ...Nov. 11	Macedonia ..Jan. 6	Malwa ....Mar. 3

*Calls at Hull and Casallanca. †Cargo only.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Sicilia .....Oct. 24 Sardinia ..Nov. 21
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang.	Takada ...Oct. 27 Talma ....Nov. 11
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan, Hongkong & Straits.	Takada ....Oct. 10
P. & O. & B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions	
E. & O. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane.	St. Albans ..Oct. 29 Eastern ....Nov. 26 Arafura ..Dec. 31

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Phones: General C. 169 Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.,
Passage C. 2510. Freight C. 2069. AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Empress Express

S.S. "Empress of Asia"

Is due at Shanghai, about 9:30 a.m., Friday, October 10, and will dock at the China Merchants' Eastern Wharf, Pootung.

The ship will sail for Manila via Hongkong at 8 a.m. Saturday, October 11.

Tenders will leave the Customs Jetty at convenient hours on Friday, and the despatching tender will leave at 7 a.m. Saturday, October 11.

S.S. "Empress of Australia"

Is due at Woosung, 11 a.m. Sunday, October 12, and will sail for Vancouver via Japan Ports at 5 p.m. the same day.

Tender for outgoing passengers will leave Customs Jetty at 2:30 p.m.

Baggage will be received at Canadian Pacific Godown, corner Peking and Szechuen Roads on Saturday, October 11, up to 4 p.m.

Offices all Departments { Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building 12 The Bund Telephone Central 5581 (private exchange)
Address For Mail P. O. Box 1231

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For Hongkong and Java Ports:

For Hongkong and Singapore
U.S.S.B. "WEST CAJOOT" .....October 15

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Telegrams—"Dixstruth"

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About 2 p.m. Friday
October 10, 1924.

WILL SAIL FOR

San Francisco via Kobe, Japan & Honolulu

12 noon Saturday
October 11, 1924

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E. M. WILSON, General Agent
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" In Manchuria:—Dairen, Mukden, Chanchun, Yinkow, Szepingchieh, Tieling, Harbin, Vladivostock,
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For San Francisco, via Japan Ports and Hawaii

TENYO MARU	October	18
*KOREA MARU	November	2
SHINYO MARU	November	17
*SIBERIA MARU	December	3
TAIYO MARU	December	14

*Proceeding direct to Los Angeles via San Francisco.

*KOREA MARU	January	21

For Hongkong

KOREA MARU	October	20
SHINYO MARU	November	4

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North and South China Line

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "ANNA E. MORSE"	October	30
U.S.S.B. S.S. "DEWEY"	November	7

For Portland, via Hongkong, and Manila:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "ANNA E. MORSE"	November	1
U.S.S.B. S.S. "DEWEY"	November	12

For Portland, via Tsingtau, Taku Bar and Dairen

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to
C. L. Seitz, Attorney. L. R. Schinazi

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Oct. 21	Nov. 6
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 12	Nov. 30
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Nov. 26	Dec. 12

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA.

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Managing Agents U.S. Shipping Board

NYK

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

For Japan.

†Nagasaki Maru	Oct. 9
Yamashiro Maru	Oct. 11
Hakone Maru	Oct. 11
†Shanghai Maru	Oct. 13
Kumano Maru	Oct. 15
Omi Maru	Oct. 18
Nikko Maru	Oct. 22

For Seattle via Victoria, B.C.

Iyo Maru	Oct. 20

For Europe

Atsuta Maru	Oct. 18
Kashima Maru	Nov. 1
Hokone Maru	Nov. 15

For Australian Ports from Hongkong

Yoshino Maru	Oct. 15

For Manila and Hongkong

Shidzuoka Maru	Oct. 19

For New York, Boston via San Francisco and Panama

*Lisbon Maru	Oct. 14

For Bombay

Morioka Maru	Oct. 24

For Calcutta from Hongkong

*Penang Maru	Oct. 12

For South America via Cape from Kobe,

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Direct Steamer to Korea (Cargo & Passenger)

For Tsingtao, Jinsen (Chemulpo), Chinnanpo, Kunsan, Moppo, and Fusan.
s.s. "Heian Maru" sails Oct. 21st
Apply to Nippon Yusen Kaiska, Shanghai,
Agents for Chosen Yusen Kaisha.

O. S. K.

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR EUROPE
S.S. LONDON M. ..Oct. 30
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
S.S. HAVANA M. ..Nov. 20

FOR SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
S.S. HAWAII MARU Oct. 15
S.S. ALABAMA M. .Oct. 26
S.S. MANILA M. ..Nov. 4

FOR TIENTSIN (direct)
S.S. CHOSHU MARU Oct. 20

FOR JAPAN (via DAIREN)
S.S. ANDES MARU Oct. 11

FOR FORMOSA via FOOCHOW
S.S. SEIKYO MARU Oct. 13
S.S. KOHOKU M. ..Oct. 30
S.S. SEIKYO MARU Nov. 15

FOR TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN
S.S. KOHOKU M. ..Oct. 15
S.S. SEIKGO M. ...Oct. 31

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Hongkong, Manila, Straits, Colombo, Port Said

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†S.S. "OLIVA" .....on or about the 25th of Oct.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" ....on or about the 14th of Nov.
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" on or about the 10th of Dec.
†S.S. "HINDENBURG" ....on or about the 9th of Jan. 1924
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ..on or about the 2nd of Feb.
*S.S. "SCHEER" .....on or about the 9th of March
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER" on or about the 9th of April
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" ...on or about the 9th of May
†This boat has only a limited cabin accommodation.
*This boat has no cabin accommodation

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£76
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ROUND THE WORLD

President Adams Sails November 7

PORTS OF CALL
Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles.
BOSTON—NEW YORK
Returning via Cuba, Panama Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan.

Sailings from Shanghai

President Garfield	Nov. 21
President Polk	Dec. 5
President Monroe	Dec. 19
President Harrison	Jan. 2
President Van Buren	Jan. 16
President Hayes	Jan. 30

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Next Sailings from Shanghai
OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "PERSIA"	sails about October	10
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	sails about November	10
S.S. "NPPON"*	sails about November	27
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	sails about December	10
S.S. "NUMIDIA"*	sails about December	28
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about January	10 1925
S.S. "LACONIA"*	sails about January	27 1925

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "PERSIA"	sails about November	1
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	sails about December	2
S.S. "NPPON"*	sails about December	27
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	sails about January	1 1925
S.S. NUMIDIA"*	sails about January	27 1925
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about February	1 1925
S.S. "LACONIA"*	sails about February	26 1925

*Cargo only.

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SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

On Fri., 10th & Sat., 11th Oct., 1924, at 10 a.m.

In Front Salesroom, Excellent Household Furniture, New Imported carpets, Motor Car, Dogs, Pigeons, New typewriters, Perambulators, etc.

On Saturday, 11th October, 1924, at 10 a.m.

In Front Salesroom, Dogs, Pigeons & Sundries.

On Saturday, 11th October, 1924, at 11 a.m.

In Front Salesroom, Autumn & Winter Suitings

On Monday, 13th October, 1924, at 10 a.m.

At No. 180 Rue Avenue Dubail, Superior Household Furniture & Sundries.

At No. P. A—805-6 Tsepoo Road, Furniture, Machinery & Sundries

On Monday, 13th October, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

At No. 32 Szechuen Road, 80 Reels Paper 43" wide slightly water damaged.

DETAILS OF AUCTIONS AS UNDER:—

In Front Salesroom
On Fri., 10th & Sat., 11th Oct., 1924 at 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture, New Imported Carpets, Motor Car, Dogs, Pigeons, Typewriters, Perambulators, etc.

Comprising:—

Silk tapestry covered double spring couch and arm chair, blue enamel furniture, hanging Chinese lamp, carved red wood lamp with silk shade, old Chinese scrolls, carved Chinese cabinet, table, chair, Chinese porcelain & brass curios, back & grey silk brocaded davenport & easy chair, solid oak hand carved davenport & table, Victor gramaphone & records, gold framed mirrors, taffeta & satin curtains, oil paintings, Oak wood dining room suite, glass ware, crockery, pictures, books, cooking utensils, 7 pcs Foochow nammok hardwood bedroom suite, (painted grey), white ivory dressing table set 11 pcs American make, home made perambulator, soft, arm chairs, flat top desk, desk, roll top desk, desk chair, samovar, singer sewing machine, iron & wood double & single bedsteads with mattresses, etc., etc., etc.

Also

"Wilton" pile, Axminster, velvet, tapestry, Brussels, Tientsin carpets & rugs, size 11' X 12, 10 X 12, 9 X 12, 8½ X 11½, 6' 7" X 9' 10, 8' 2" X 11' 6"

Mandolins, Banjolinas, Mandolas, & Chitarras,
"Hesperia" & "L. C. Smith" typewriters,
3 Pekinese puppies (2 male & 1 female) 2 months old,
4 Pointer puppies 3 months old,
8 Pairs of Homer Pigeons blue bars & checkers assorted
"Hupmobile" 4 seater Limousine car
1 Steel safe by Cyrus Price

In Front Salesroom
On Saturday, 11th October, 1924, at 11 a.m.
Autumn and Winter Suitings

Comprising:—

Some New and Stylish Patterns in Good Materials.
Autumn suit lengths Fancy and Plain, Heavy winter suit lengths, Homespun tweed, Harris tweed, Blue serge, Black serge, Heavy overcoating in check and plain, Heavy grey overcoating, Waterproof overcoating, etc., etc.

On view Friday, 10th October.

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WORLD TONNAGE OF SHIPBUILDING IS PUBLISHED

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 8.—Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended September 30 show that 1,468,000 tons was being constructed in Great Britain and Ireland, a decrease of 48,000 tons as compared with the quarter ended June 30 but an increase of 197,000 tons as compared with a year ago.

Tonnage commenced during the quarter totalled 252,000 tons as compared with 375,000 tons during the previous quarter.

Tonnage launched amounted to 3,600,000 tons, only 4,000 tons less than the June quarter, which was the highest during the last 2 and three quarter years.

Total merchant tonnage being built abroad in the quarter ended September 30 amounted to 1,112,000 tons, an increase of 12,000 tons as compared with that in the previous quarter. The amount included 408,000 in Germany, 137,000 in France, 132,000 in Italy and 88,000 in Holland.

Tonnage amounting to 278,000 was commenced abroad and 192,000 launched during the quarter, increases of 34,000 and 28,000 tons respectively.

The total world tonnage was 2,581,000, which is 865,000 tons below the highest pre-war record.

Motor tonnage being built throughout the world amounted to 939,000 tons as compared with 1,621,000 steam tonnage.

Autumn Sale!
Special
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1297 Broadway

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended October 8, 1924, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1924
Gross receipts	$87,356.44
Loss by currency depreciation	43,180.54
Effective receipts	$44,175.90
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	50.50
Car miles run	115,243
Passengers carried	2,403,421
	1923
Gross receipts	$84,836.25
Loss by currency depreciation	36,925.69
Effective receipts	$47,910.56
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	44.85
Car miles run	116,862
Passengers carried	2,929,310

DENIES SHIPPING ARMS TO CHINA

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 8.—In the House of Commons today, questioned as to whether the Government were informed that arms and munitions had been exported from Great Britain to China during the past three years to consignees other than the Chinese Government, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied in the negative, pointing out that such transactions were forbidden by the China Arms Embargo Agreement.

German Loan Is Marketed At 92; Quota Taken Up

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, Oct. 8.—Brussels and Antwerp bankers have taken up their quota of the German loan, which will be marketed at 92 percent, bearing interest at 7 percent.

1928 CONVENTION OF LEGION TO BE HELD IN PARIS

Widespread Campaign Under Way To Have It In France

(Reuter's American Service)

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 19.—While no official action can be taken until a formal invitation is received, a quite and widespread campaign is under way among members of the American Legion, for holding the 1928 convention in Paris, France.

Many delegates to the sixth annual convention here beginning September 15 have declared the "Paris in 1928" campaign has taken a foothold in their posts.

It was in Paris that a Legion "caucus" was held before the similar caucus in St. Louis in 1919, which preceded the first national convention of the Legion in Minneapolis in November of that year.

Since then the convention has met in Cleveland, in 1920; Kansas City, 1921; New Orleans, 1922, and in San Francisco, 1923.

A large number of cities are in the field for the 1925, 1926, and 1927 conventions. Louisville, Ky., and Newark, N.J., are among the prominent contenders for next year's session, it is said.

Philadelphia has indicated an intention to go after the 1926 convention, and Portland, Ore., has advanced arguments for the 1927 meeting.

In anticipation of a 1928 convention in France, ten years after the armistice, many Legionnaires already have started special savings accounts to defray their expenses for the trip.

Salmon Run Biggest Since 1919 Round British Columbia

(Reuter's American Service)

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 18.—The salmon run in British Columbia rivers is the largest since the record of 1919, according to reports received by Mr. William Sloan, provincial commissioner of fisheries. Canneries along the Fraser, Skeena and Nass rivers are working day and night shifts in an effort to take care of the catch.

The catch of sockeye, Mr. Sloan said, will be the heaviest in years. The marked increase in quantity this year will mean greater prosperity for the salmon industry.

The total value of the fisheries production of Canada was $42,565,545 last year, according to the annual report, or an increase in value of $765,335 over 1922.

The amount of capital represented in fishing vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers, and wharves employed in catching and landing the fish in 1923 was $23,645,316. The number of men employed in these operations was 53,517.

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ARMY POLICY OF LABOR CABINET IS DEFENDED

Heated Argument On Military Expenditure At Labor Party Conference

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 8.—At the Labor Party Conference today, Mr. Campbell, the editor of the Workers' Weekly, attacked the Labor Government in connection with military expenditure and alleged use of troops in industrial disputes. He asserted that the Government had continued Mr. Baldwin's army policy.

Mr. J. R. Clynes replied denouncing the curious mentality which advocated pacifism at this Conference but, outside, appealed to the workers to build up a Red Army with a view to class domination.

The matter was dropped after Mr. Clynes had spiritedly defended the Government's policy with regard to armaments.

Soviet Republics Are Also Given De Jure Recognition

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 8.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Lord Apsley (Conservative), Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that the three Soviet Republics, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, were members of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and recognition of this fact was implied by His Majesty's Government's de jure recognition of the Soviet Government in February. Mr. MacDonald pointed out that the Soviet's military authority extended to Azerbaijan besides Georgia and Armenia.

Second Reading Of Irish Bill Passed By Lords

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 8.—The House of Lords today passed the second reading of the Irish Bill, with a declaratory amendment that the House took note of the opinions expressed by the British signatories of the Irish Treaty that Article XII contemplated nothing more than readjustment of boundaries and that the House believed that no other interpretation was acceptable or enforceable.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Oct. 8.—Professor Timothy Smiddy today presented his credentials as Irish Free State Minister to the United States.

German-Japanese Agreement Reached, Says Berlin Report

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 9.—It is reported from Berlin that a German-Japanese agreement has been reached under which German residents in Japan will recover two-thirds of the value of their former property.

To Probe Treatment Of French Officials

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Paris, Oct. 8.—M. Herriot today in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and the parliamentary commission examined the question of the treatment of officials.

At a meeting of the advisory committee to the Minister of Commerce today M. Raynaldi, the Minister of Commerce, stated that the increase in the cost of living and the adjustment of salaries reacted one upon the other and formed a vicious circle, which ought to be broken. In order to achieve this it was necessary to examine three points, namely, purchase, sale and credit.

Zaghlul Pasha arrived today in Paris. He was given an ovation by Egyptian students.

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Return of Miss Kitty Barlow
In New Songs
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Alganquin	Sept. 23
Argon	Oct. 3
Asia	Sept. 19
Empire Arrow	Oct. 2
Nation	Sept. 3
President Lincoln	Sept. 13
President Pierce	Aug. 3
Siberia Maru	Sept. 23
Shinyo Maru	Sept. 9
Tahchee	Oct. 7
Taiyo Maru	Oct. 6
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 11
Pres. Cleveland	Sept. 28
President Taft	Aug. 16
Kongosan Maru	Sept. 23
Korea Maru	Aug. 25
Java Arrow	Aug. 27
President Wilson	Aug. 31
Romeo	Aug. 31

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia	Aug. 31
Empress of Canada	Sept. 15
Empress of Canada	Sept. 28
Scerstad	Sept. 18

FOR SEATTLE

Africa Maru	Sept. 2
Arabia Maru	Sept. 30
Arizona Maru	Sept. 14
Edmore	Sept. 23
Hannawa	Sept. 12
Horaisan Maru	Aug. 18
Kaga Maru	Oct. 1
Pres. McKinley	Sept. 27
Pres. Jackson	Aug. 10
President Madison	Sept. 14
Storevken	Sept. 22
Transvaal	Sept. 24
Wawalona	Sept. 16
West O'Rowa	Oct. 6
West Himrod	Aug. 7
West Keats	Aug. 8
West Niga	Sept. 25
West Jena	Oct. 4
West Jessup	Aug. 16
WestO'Rowa	Oct. 6
Wheatland Montana	Aug. 27
Yokohama Maru	Sept. 4
Manila Maru	Aug. 17
Cross Keys	Aug. 26

FOR NEW YORK

Alaska Maru	Sept. 28
Bowes Castle	Sept. 20
City of Yokohama	Sept. 18
Radnor	Aug. 7
Hakusan Maru	Aug. 10
Mayehaski Maru	Sept. 11
Presidest Harrision	Sept 12
President Polk	Aug. 15
President Van Buren	Sept. 26
Taketoyo Maru	Aug. 13
Teucer	Sept. 26
Bellerophon	Aug. 16
Hanavor	Aug. 24
Romeo	Aug. 31

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Adrastus	Aug. 20
Autolichus	Sept. 14
Autolycus	Oct. 3
Teiresiar	Aug. 6
Glaucus	Sept. 10
City of Bagdad	Aug. 9
City of Durban	Sept. 28
City of Pekin	Sept. 25
Devanha	Aug. 5
Durban Maru	Sept. 5
Eumaeus	Sept. 13
Eurypylus	Sept. 3
Haruna	Sept. 6
Helenus	Oct. 9
Kalyan	Sept. 2
Katori Maru	Oct. 4
City of Manila	Sept. 8
Kaiser-I-Hind	Sept. 17
Kamo Maru	Sept. 20
Kashmir	Sept. 30
Kitano Maru	Sept. 22
Kitano Maru	Sept. 26
Mantau	Aug. 19
Nagoya	Sept. 7
Delagoa Maru	Sept. 25
Perseus	Sept 9
Pembrokeshire	Sept. 10
Pyrrhus	Aug. 13
Ixion	Aug. 6
Glenbeg	Aug. 14
Rhesus	Sept. 17
Sarpedon	Sept. 5
Troilus	Aug. 27
Gleniffer	Sept. 23
Tsuruga Maru	Aug. 26
Argun Maru	Aug. 31

FOR HAMBURG

Aachen	Oct. 8
Albert Vogler	Sept. 20
Boeton	Sept. 1
Boeroe	Sept. 27
Emil Kirdorf	August 11
Meunsterland	Sept. 17
Mito Maru	Sept. 21
Oldekerk	Aug. 14
Paris Maru	Sept. 30
Rheinland	Aug. 17
Scheer	Sept. 10
Schlesien	Sept. 15

FOR COPENHAGEN

Australien	Sept. 25

FOR BARCELONIA

Legazpi	Sept. 1

FOR TRIESTE

Fiume L.	Oct. 2

FOR MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Sept. 25
Angkor	Aug. 14
Azay Le Rideau	Sept. 4
Paul Lecat	Sept. 11

FOR INDIA

Aymeric	Aug. 13
Bencleuch	Aug. 8
Nagato Maru	Aug. 8
Sado Maru	Sept. 11
Sicilia	Aug. 16
Soudan	Sept. 26
Tamba Maru	Oct. 8
Tokushima Maru	Sept. 29
Aki Maru	Aug. 21
Henrik	Sept. 30
Horang	Sept. 22

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on October 7, 1924.

BUTCHER'S MEAT		
Beef	per lb.	20-35
Mutton	„	20-35
Pork	„	30-40
Veal	„	30-40
FISH		
Bream	per lb.	25-30
Cod	„	25-30
Mandarin	„	40-60
Mackerel	„	40-45
Pomfret	„	40-50
Salmon	„	30-35
Samli	„	60-80
Soles	„	40-50
Whitebait	„	none
Hare	„	45-50
Partridge	„	none
GAME POULTRY AND EGGS		
Deer	each	none
Pheasant	„	80-$1.00
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	18-20
Woodcock	„	none
Teal	„	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Duck	each	50-80
Wild Duck	„	45-50
Geese	„	80-$1.00
Wild Duck	„	45-50
Pigeons	„	20-22
Wild Pigeon	„	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Eggs	per doz.	30-35
FRUIT		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	15-20
Bananas	„	7-8
Chestnuts	„	18-20
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	6-8
Grapes	„	18-20
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lichees	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	„	none
Mangosteens	ped doz.	none
Oranges	„	$1.20-$1.40
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons	„	10-12
Pumeloes	each	16-20
Pineapples	„	none
Pears	per lb.	12-14
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	per. lb.	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	15-18
VEGETABLES		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	30-40
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	3-5
Broad Beans	per lb.	6-8
Egg Plant	„	8-10
French Beans	„	8-10
Cabbages	each	8-10
Celery	per bunch	none
Cucumber	per lb.	10-12
Carrots	per bunch	5-6
Cauliflower	each	none
Green Corn	„	3-4
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	4-5
Peas	per lb.	none
Parsnips	per bunch	5-6
Potatoes	per picul	$2.20-$2.60
Radishes	per bunch	2-3
Tomatoes	per lb.	8-10
Spinach	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
GRAIN AND FLOUR		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Barley	„	$3.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$18.00
MILK		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	„	$0.35
FUEL		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 15.75
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 18.75

M. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

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中華民國十三年九月

騰實蜚聲

曹錕

經商主義

一九二四年五月八日規訂於合衆國之美商會同年八月十六日而由駐滬美商會採用之

(一) 營商以信用爲主而信用之養成則由乎正義公道盡職互助

(二) 經營商業須先知險之所在藉以趨避自堅基礎穩固進行以圖正當之利

(三) 對於營業之資本管理法及用人權須愼重考慮之

(四) 欲求個人永久之成功及公衆之互助利益須具特異之智識更從而精確及考察其事實則影響於商業必非淺鮮

(五) 恆心亦爲營商之本能善用其平時所得商業之學識則信用著而效力更大

(六) 對於用人法於奮勉進行中須加寬厚而予各夥友以機緣不僅增長其個人之效用而於社會之責任亦應如斯

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(十二) 雙方如有爭論之點可自請公斷人據理調解

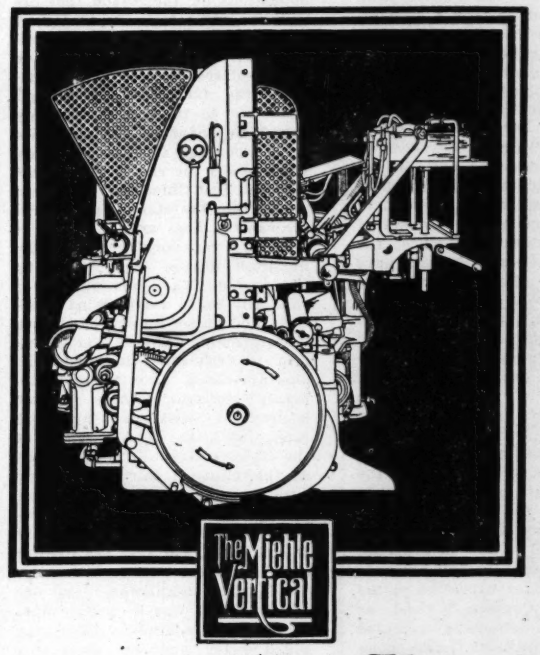
(十三) 公司之代表或本人須憑良心之主張負完全責任不能以個人之道德問題與合組之公司立異

(十四) 商業中人互相交易須合法律手續以維持此經商之要素

(十五) 商業本可無庸法律束縛爲範圍苟個人能克己復禮則公衆之信譽自然享受

自動美麗印機

中國獨家經理



後圖爲自動美麗印機。鉛印另件架中。當推此機爲王。不特出品精良。可印套色。且轉動迅速。(每小時印三千六百頁)能耐久年。即售價亦稱低廉。印刷家苟備是機。可免印時輸紙。印後疊紙之勞。得一省三。洵爲合算。尤可貴者。此機收紙時如遇破張。即自停止。無妄費材料之弊。得省却監工之助。諸君欲於印刷業中求實利。盍購是機。

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CAN THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE HELP CHINA NOW?

Dr. W. W. Willoughby, professor of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University and formerly legal adviser to the Chinese Republic who served as a technical expert to the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Conference wrote as follows in the introduction to his report on the Conference:

"As is well known the Washington Conference was called in order that two distinct, but related, purposes might be achieved. The first was the five powers, the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan —known during the World War as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers—might take common action with regard to a reduction of existing and a limitation upon future armament. The second purpose was that existing political questions in the Pacific and Far East might be so modified that, so far as possible, possibilities or probabilities of international controversies or even of war would be removed. In order that this second end might be obtained, the Governments of Belgium, China, the Netherlands and Portugal were invited to send representatives to the Conference who were to participate in its discussions and determinations insofar as they might relate to Pacific and Far Eastern political questions. Thus, while not invited to participate in the work of the Conference so far as matters of armament might be dealt with, the representatives of these four last named Powers *took their seats in the Conference upon a basis of full equality with the representatives of the five Principal Allied and Associated Powers so far as Pacific and Far Eastern questions were concerned.*"

In addition to the fact that China was invited into the Washington Conference *upon a basis of equality*, there was another significant element involved in the fact that the Conference itself was held in the city or Washington, the Capital of the United States. This factor was considered by many to be of the greatest significance because it indicated the beginning of a realisation on the part of the American people that they have responsibilities in the Pacific. Nations of the Orient, accustomed for centuries to turning their eyes to European capitals, London, Paris, Berlin, for guidance or inspiration —or in apprehension,—now turned to a new source of inspiration—America. When the Conference assembled there was present in the American capital not only delegations from the nations primarily involved in the meeting, but also other delegations from countries unofficially and indirectly involved in the questions under discussion. For example there were present delegations from the various Russian factions, Korean revolutionaries, independence advocates from the Philippines, nationalists from India and even a delegate who claimed to represent the people of Thibet. Thus did the United States become involved in the politics of Asia and although there has been little indication of a realisation of her responsibilities in this connection from the standpoint of Governmental interest or action in connection with the drift of events since the close of the Conference, the fact remains that the United States of America has been placed in a position where she must interest herself in the politics of the Pacific and the Far East.

Now turning back to Dr. Willoughby's report we find in the concluding pages some queries and suggestions which are of particular interest today in view of the present situation of China. "The results of such a Conference as the Washington," says Dr. Willoughby, "cannot, however, be summed up in a series of specific achievements. They are not to be found explicitly stated in the agreements or formal resolutions which are signed by the participating Powers, for, in addition to these agreements and resolutions, there is the still more important question whether, as a result of the discussions that have been had, a new and changed spirit has found its way into the foreign policies that are henceforth to be pursued. . . .

"What the future is to bring forth will depend in large measure upon the answer it gives to the question stated in the preceding. . . . If we analyze this question into its chief parts they will be found to be the following: (1) The extent to which Japan, in reversal of its former policies will be guided and controlled by a strict regard for the spirit as well as for the letter of its international engagements, and will sincerely seek, or, at least avoid the placing of obstacles in the way of, the welfare of its great neighbors, China and Russia; (2) the extent to which Great Britain and the United States will cooperate in the Far East; and (3) the extent to which China herself will exhibit a power to make use of the opportunity that the Powers have agreed to give her to establish and maintain for herself a strong central government and to create efficiently operated public administrative services.

" . . . The last factor in the Far Eastern political future is China herself. After all, upon her will rest the greatest responsibility for what the next few years are to bring forth in her part of the world. She is now to have the opportunity to give substance to her administrative integrity. A state that claims that its sovereignty and independence shall be scrupulously respected by other States gives the implied assurance that it is able to exercise a reasonable amount of effective political control over the territories and peoples which it claims as its own. China cannot therefore, ask of these States that they exercise a forbearance towards herself for a longer period than is reasonable for her to place her own household in order, and thus to be in a position not only to fulfil her own international obligations but to promote the welfare of her own people. At any rate it is necessary that she should make steady even if only slow political progress. Thus there now rests upon China the immediate duty of reducing her military forces to a reasonable number and of bringing them into due subordination to the civil authorities; of creating and operating efficient administrative services; of purging her politics of corruption; and, in general, of establishing a stable Central Government which will command the respect and obedience of all of her millions of people. Especially must her patriotic leaders maintain unremitting vigilance that no commitments are made that will impose new restraints upon her freedom of action or which will sacrifice economic rights which should be retained for the exclusive benefit of her own citizens. Against the possibility of such improvident or disloyal action upon the part of her own Government or officials, no Conference of Powers could protect her except by denying to her the exercise of treaty and other rights which belong to her as a sovereign State and which, of course she would not be willing to surrender.

"It is the writer's opinion that, by their actions in the Washington Conference, the Western Powers have shown a real disposition to release China from the limitations upon her administrative autonomy as rapidly as existing conditions in China fairly warrant them in doing so. They are now in a frame of mind, he believes, that will lead them to grant further relief to China if China can exhibit to them the picture of a united people with a stable and efficient national Government."

Few persons will either dispute Dr. Willoughby's ability or his fairness and honesty of purpose the foregoing discussion of the status of China and the Powers in respect to the actions of the Washington Conference. With this in mind it is timely to consider (after the passage of nearly four years) the three points which he emphasised: (1) Has Japan played the game? (2) Have America and Great Britain cooperated in the Far East? (3) Has China made use of the opportunity which the Powers agreed to give her to establish and maintain for herself a strong central government and to create efficiently operated public administrative services? In answer to the first query, all must admit that Japan has generally played the game, and this is particularly true in respect to the Shantung Question and the withdrawal of unauthorised troops stationed in the interior of the country. China's demand for a retrocession of the Japanese lease of the Liaotung Peninsula and of her railway and other rights in Manchuria was not granted, but as to these, as Dr. Willoughby suggests, this question is of such great importance to the vital interests and welfare of Japan, that the "good offices" of other nations may be necessary here as was found so useful in respect to the settlement of the Shantung Question.

In respect to the second question, referring to the cooperation of the United States and Great Britain in the Far East, there apparently has been cooperation to a certain extent, but it has been a cooperation of inaction rather than a cooperation of constructive achievement from the standpoint of a definite Far Eastern program.

And from the standpoint of the third question, Has China fulfilled her part of the bargain? The answer is almost entirely in the negative. Instead of composing her political differences and unifying the country in order to be in a position to take advantage of the benefits of the Washington Conference, the activities of China's leaders have been directed almost entirely into the channels of preparations for further internal conflict. Instead of building up the revenues of the country and improving its financial standing in order that foreign financial assistance might be obtained, the national revenues have been depleted and the financial standing of the country almost ruined in order that the military leaders of the land might obtain funds for building up the provincial armies for the civil conflict which is now in progress. China therefore instead of responding to the hopes expressed at the Washington Conference and as China's own delegation indicated she would respond, has gone steadily in the opposite direction. Instead, for example, of reducing the size of the swollen armies, recruiting has gone steadily on until China today has more soldiers under arms than any other nation on the face of the globe.

The blame for present conditions in China does not rest of course entirely with the Chinese. The Powers, or at least several of them likewise must accept some of the responsibility for China's retrogression. France, by failing to ratify the Washington Conference treaties respecting China, has effectively prevented the carrying out of the most important actions of the Washington meeting, especially the revision of the Chinese Customs duties, the investigation of extraterritoriality, or the creation of a board of reference for matters arising under the Open Door, which was supposed to develop from the Tariff Conference. In addition to this, several of the Powers including some of those represented at the Washington Conference as well as Germany and Russia which were not represented, have indirectly helped promote discord in China by munitioning the various factions. The blame for this does not of course rest entirely upon the foreigner because there must be two parties to an arms deal. But regardless of where the blame rests, the selling of munitions certainly has been a violation of the spirit of the Washtion meeting as well as international morality and the spirit of the times which has all been in the direction of limitation of armament.

The result of all of this has been to produce a most serious political situation in the Far East, serious from the standpoint of China's ability ever to set her house in order and equally serious from the standpoint of China's international status as an independent Power. When the present internal conflict ends, China will be in a condition of almost complete bankruptcy. At the beginning of the war she was in default upon internal and external obligations approximating $800,000,000 and only had some $7,000,000 of revenues available to meet an annual budget of approximately $130,000,000. Obligations based upon the railways and upon the Customs and Salt revenues which have been kept up to date, will now probably go into default along with the unsecured obligations for the reason that the railways are now in the control of the military and practically all revenues have been stopped or commandeered and as to the Customs, the falling off in foreign trade due to the war is certainly bound to endanger the securities based upon the Customs revenues. Undoubtedly the end of the present war will find China at the zero mark from the standpoint of government finance and if the war lasts for a very long period, private financial organs may also be endangered. The consequence of this will be to leave China prostrate and unless foreign assistance is forthcoming China is almost certain to drift into Bolshevism or absolute chaos. It is therefore highly necessary that China's leaders as well as foreigners interested in the future welfare of the Chinese Republic be prepared at the close of this present war with a program that will set China on her feet. Just what that program shall be no one can say at this moment, but that the treaties and resolutions adopted at the Washington Conference and to which China was a party must serve as a foundation is based upon sound logic. And in order that something constructive may be accomplished it will be necessary for both China and the Powers to approach the situation on a common footing of understanding regarding conditions in China as they actually exist, and uncamouflaged by foolish ideas of nationalism on China's part or aloofness on the part of the Powers.—J. B. P.

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中華民國十三年十月十日雙十節紀念 敝領事奉使茲土
欣逢盛節謹代表 敝國爲
貴共和國前途賁无量之預祝詞曰

竊維華夏　古文明國　道德高尚　它邦咸愜
地廣物豐　取用不盡　共和肇造　煥然一新
通商事業　日臻月盛　僑民安全　統籌完成
中奧邦交　從斯親善　竭忱禱祝　民國萬年

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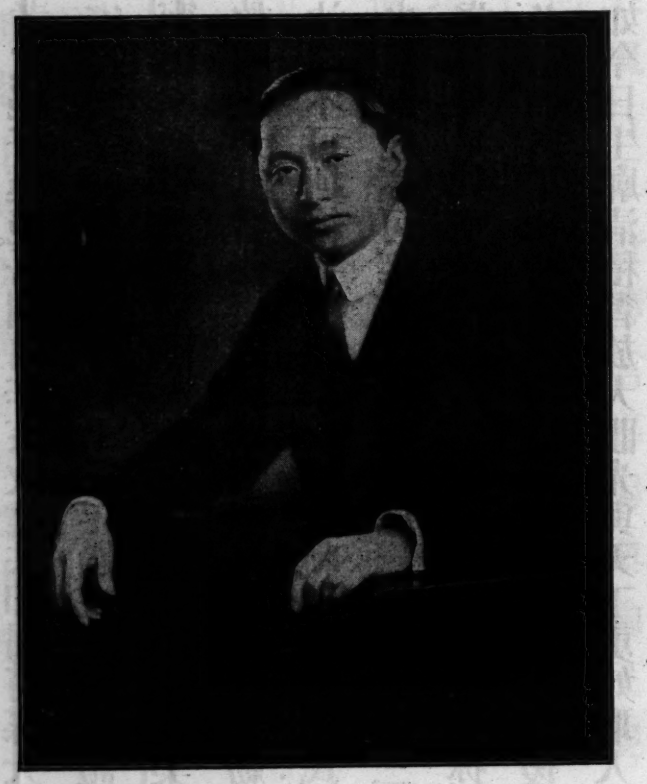

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輝映是在宣傳以期與盛增刊國文
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摛辭紙貴邇復雙十節屆中外咸慶
顧維鈞

大道盲塞　孰為啟蒙
歐亞綿邈　孰為溝通
維茲偉箸　速於置郵
披卻導窾　眎我道周
驊騮道路　鷹隼風塵
執牛耳　大雅扶輪
如鐘之警　如星之明
江河不息　於萬斯程
顏惠慶題

When The Servant Becomes Master

BY RICHARD I. HOPE

EXACTLY thirteen years ago to-day, the forces of revolution were set in motion in China. The world at once exclaimed: "Ah, China is moving!" Much was hoped from that epochal event in the history of modern China, and some Chinese even believed, in all seriousness, that it was destined to usher in a new heaven and a new earth. New leaders came in on a wave of national enthusiasm—leaders who were expected to hammer out a new destiny for China. A new sense of values was set up, and the people of China, with eyes kindling with the fire of hope, set their faces towards the sun, buoyed up by the stimulating thought that China had at last awakened from the sleep of ages and was about to take her legitimate place in the family of nations.

THE DREAM—AND THE REALITY

That was the dream of thirteen years ago. What are the ste.n realities of the situation to-day? It is a truism among students of world currents that China, within the past decade or more, has proved one of the major disappointments in the annals of world history. In no other country has the clock of progress been set back to the extent it has been in China. We have come to know that republicanism in China has spelt not democracy but militarism, and to this all-powerful gospel of militarism is to be traced that sinister crop of evils which the sod cut by the Revolution has yielded. There is scarcely a scourge that has afflicted China since 1911 that cannot be attributed, in the final analysis, to the evangel of militarism—of the Chinese brand. The "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," for all the world, might have been written in China within the last decade, for the four major scourges so vividly delineated by Ibanez in his book have had an almost exact reflex in this country during the post-revolution period. We have seen war, flood and famine, pestilence and death stalking abroad in the land, and the last three evils have arisen more or less directly from the first. For proficiency in the science of war, more especially in the case of a nation of the East, implies the neglect and decay of constructive enterprises. The tuchuns have been so engrossed in the business of war and self-seeking that they have suffered afforestation and conservancy to be neglected and have been more or less impotent to check brigandage and piracy, in consequence of which both Chinese and foreigners have suffered grievous injury. And, at this point, we have got to remember that for every foreigner who loses his life or property at the hands of outlaws, there are probably a thousand Chinese whose cases necessarily do not receive the same measure of publicity. In the end, therefore, an indefinite continuance of lawlessness presses even more hardly on the Chinese themselves than on foreigners, for the former have far less protection than the latter.

WHEN THE SERVANT IS OUT OF HAND

It does not require a lively imagination to realise what happens when the servant becomes master. To make my meaning clearer let me here give a little illustration. Suppose that, by some malefic sport of chance, your servants became the master of your house, what do you think would be the result? There is no despotism under the sun as implacable and ruthless as the despotism of a servant when he becomes master. Such occasions happily are rare, but when unfortunately they do occur, no more exquisite arrogance could well be conceived. We see that it has happened in the case of Russia. The Bolsheviks, who, under the Tsars, were mere serfs, have now become master, and the result is a despotism infinitely worse than that of the Tsars. The only real change in Russia has been a change of masters. And the parallel becomes all the more effective when we remember that both the Romanoffs and the Manchus, whatever misdeeds might rightly be laid at their door, at least knew how to preserve order, and if proper reform had been allowed to be effected in time, might have become a distinct blessing to their peoples. The Bolsheviks, however, and their counterparts in Canton and other regions of China do not know the art of maintaining order. Thus the soldiers of China, who are really the servants of the nation and whose duty is to protect the people against external attack and internal civil commotion, have become masters, and instead of the military being subordinated to civil authority, the reverse is the case in China today.

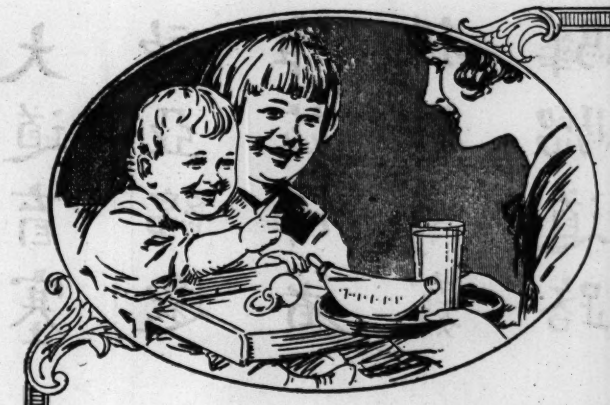
THE ONLY HOPE FOR CHINA

I prefer to close this article not on a note of pessimism but of hope, in harmony with the spirit of the day. Sooner or later, the people of this country must become alive to the fact that, without the development of a strong and effective public opinion, the present rule of force will continue for an indefinite period of time, with incalculable harm to the best interests of the nation. The people must learn to take an active interest in their own vital affairs and not stand by in times of crises and passively submit to the will of the militarists. If a powerful tuchun desires to attack a neighboring province, which is peaceful and well governed, for the sole purpose of material gain, it is not enough for the people to submit petitions, couched in importunate terms, praying for peace. The people should have the moral courage not to *plead* for peace but to *demand* it as a right. They should say as one man to a tuchun bent on attacking another: "We will not tolerate such a thing. Even though you win in a military sense, we will not recognise your authority. We will boycott you and your soldiers by every means within our power." Such an unequivocal attitude on the part of the people will be well-nigh irresistible even to a Chinese militarist. The prize for which the tuchun may be striving, however rich and tempting, will scarcely be worth contending for in such circumstances. And if public opinion is to be developed in China, the starting point must be in the kindergarten and the primary school, where each child should be taught that he has certain inalienable rights for which he should be prepared to fight, if need be. It is for the merchants, artisans and students of China to set to work forthwith to *create* such a powerful public opinion as will render civil war for personal ends impossible in the future. The people should be able to thunder their wishes into the ears of the officials with a force and intensity that will brook no denial. The people should assert their God-given right to be master—a right which has been usurped by the military. The people are not yet conscious of their own power. That consciousness should be awakened so that they will no longer be inarticulate. The alternative is chaos and a prolonged period of civil strife the prospect of which one dreads to contemplate.

惜往日

許沅

昔屈原著離騷經二十五篇。篇目有惜往日一章。蓋往者之不可諫。冀來者之猶可追。一種纏綿悱惻之忱。允爲愛國者之絕好模範。吾國自辛亥改建共和。固將謀大多數之安甯。與幸福之增進。今以十三年過去之歷史證之。則安甯與幸福。俱爲種種障礙物所犧牲。雖有良法美政。足爲救國之大猷者。徒以囿於感情意見之偏。糾互紛紜。如散沙之不可搏結。迄無能納政治於軌道。而奠斯民於衽席也。然則此不可爬梳之障礙物。已犧牲民國十三年中之歲月矣。元氣垂盡。舉國囂然。愛國士夫有起而拯救之者。必當如袁了凡所云。從前種種。譬如昨日死。以後種種。譬如今日生。廓清積習。放大眼光。與天下更始。取人類互助主義。調和感情。棣通意見。同謀國是之進行。庶幾共和曙光。竿頭日進。毋使吾惜往日。更有繼吾而惜往日者。豈不懿歟。



動作勝於言語

嬰孩不能言語祇可以動作表示其所欲試觀乳母授以好立克牛奶粉時其一指點點滿面喜笑之神情足證此粉爲其所愛因好立克牛奶粉實最滋養補助發育而且十分清潔封置永不出氣之玻瓶內人手不與接觸沖調頃刻可飲各處藥房食物店均有出售　瓶有四種容量

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.
SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND

前來。接受種種指導。餘如食物。飲水。沐浴。衣服。按定時櫂度小孩。保護皮膚、口、眼。保護小孩免於蚊蠅家畜的侵害等等。莫不盡力開導。『婦人能生兒便能育兒。』這句話實在太錯。雖然母親的良知。可以代代相傳。然而凡有孩子的婦人。都須自己時常研究。由第一個孩子起。直至她所有的兒童。都長成了爲止。

中國今日。不當死而死的人命。不可勝數。父母雖很愛惜兒女。但一歲以下的嬰孩。死亡極多。大概婦人在二十至四十歲之間。以生育兒女爲要職。若父母都知道育兒之法。那末婦人可免空費許多精力。父親的金錢。亦可免虛擲了。將來人民可漸漸覺悟生兒之不可太多。因兒童愈多。生活的機會愈少。生兒較少。長大的機會也較好。衛生教育會的嬰孩衛生部。曾在各城中興嬰孩的母親。開討論會。聚會雖然祇有幾天。但已足以引領許多母親。注意研究這個最重要的問題了。

衛生教育會總會中。祇有職員二十六人。另有四人服務於外省。寥寥數人。當然不够顧到全中國。所以必須想出一種事半功倍的工作。這項工作的價值。已經證明無可疑了。

▲中文編譯

中文編譯部爲六部之一。專管圖表、書籍、小叢書、傳單、報紙和雜誌上的衛生材料的出版。并幻燈片和影戲片的製備。

本年（一九二四）正月一日至六月三十日。本會售出各種書籍。共十六萬七千二百九十二册。祇取印價。茲將其分類及總頁數列下。

小叢書	一〇〇三七一八頁	
書籍	六八一一八頁	
圖及傳單	七六五四三頁	
表	八二四頁	

本會在上述的六個月中。送贈書籍小叢書圖表等。共九千零六十六册。分類的實數如下。

小叢書	二七九三册
書籍	一八三册
圖及傳單	六〇九二張

一九一六年出版預防肺癆的日曆。印去紙張六噸半之多。售出之數。平鋪展開。可占地二百四十畝。若接長展開。可從上海至南京。鋪成一條白紙路。

出版的文字。不但銷行於中國各省。中國人僑居美國、高麗、日本、海峽殖民地、暹羅、澳洲、英國、埃及、印度、香港、意大利、法國、印度支那等處。也有購閱的。

出版各書。都按印價出售。新水、工資、電燈、租費等雜用。均不在內。因此銷售之數。竟如上述之多。

衛生教育會是什麼。誰捐助牠。怎樣發起。總會在何處。這是我們時時所得的問話。

衛生教育會爲六個關心衛生的國立團體所組成。其會名如下。青年會全國協會。中華基督教教育會。中國護士會。

衛生教育會發起於一九一七年。由上述的前三團體所組成。即青年會全國協會。博醫會。中華醫學會。後來又有三大團體加入。會中基金。由六團體及個人捐助。前曾得到從美國來的大捐款。但中國也時輸鉅款。中國二任大總統曾每位助洋一千至三千元。其他中國的名人。也多有捐助。一部分金錢。由售書而得。但既係利人機關。而非營業組織。所得祇足償還印刷費能了。

總會在上海圓明園路二十三號。會中職員。計外人二。中國人二十有四。另有代表。駐於安徽、河南、山西、廣東等處各代表的薪水。皆仰給於注意於衛生諸團體。有些職員。係西國基督教公會所特派。但無論入教與否。或富或貧。我們都是一般服務。但工作於病人方面較少。預防的方面較多。因爲我們的格言是『衛生能生利』。欲令康健者知道疾病是可以預防的。衛生是積極的事業。並且注意衛生。如同注意於商業上的投資一樣。健康可以買致。也可以破產。一人如此。社會如此。國家也是如此。個人與國家。都能完成衛生的大功。衛生確能生利。

百分之十三·五患過痲疹的百分之十一·六。患過白喉的百分之六·五患過天花的百分之六·一。患過吐血的百分之三·一。

經醫士用顯微鏡驗過糞的共有二百七十六人。其中糞中含有蟲卵的居百分之六十六。大多數屬蛔蟲。患鞭片蟲的十三人。患鈎蟲的十八。祇有一種蟲的一百零十八。患兩種蟲的四十五人。患三種蟲的十人。

大概而言。小學生體格不如中學生。略看下圖。便可明瞭。

表較比分百的點缺格體生學學小與學中

	中學	小學
營養有缺點的	9·9 %	40·7 %
膚色 „ „ „ „	11·6 „	39·8 „
態勢 „ „ „ „	45·6 „	68·02 „
脊柱 „ „ „ „	11·1 „	15·9 „
鼻 „ „ „ „	4·6 „	27·0 „
耳 „ „ „ „	2·1 „	4·1 „
÷牙齒 „ „ „ „	139·1 „	141·2 „
沙眼 „ „ „ „	5·7 „	18·3 „
扁桃體 „ „ „	16·9 „	21·2 „
皮膚 „ „ „ „	19·4 „	33·7 „
脈 „ „ „ „	10·5 „	46·2 „

至於四肢、心、臟、肺、目力和痼、則成反比例、如下。

	中學	小學
四肢有缺點的	28·7 %	19·9 %
目力 „ „ „	35·6 „	20·9 „
心 „ „ „	5·5 „	·8 „
肺 „ „ „	5·6 „	2·6 „
痼氣 „ „ „	3·6 „	2·03 „

÷ 按牙的缺點有數種如蛀牙、脫牙、齒槽膿溢等。故超出百分之百。139·1 和 141·2 係數種缺點相加的總數。

至於校中環境多數不合衞生。如宿舍擁擠。桌椅太高。光線不足。空氣閉塞。厠所污穢。食水不潔。所在皆有。總之我國學校衞生。實在太不講究。若不盡力設法改良。將來公共衞生。恐怕不易發達。本會有鑒於此。特組學校衞生部。專事學校衞生的提倡。所辦事業。約分六項如下。

(一)檢查全體教員和學生的體格。如承函索體格檢查單。當即寄奉。大部分工作。可由教員或學生擔任。但重要的部分。如查驗心肺等。須由有資格的醫生行之。

(二)改正殘缺。治療疾病。地方上當然有熱心的醫生或護士。樂意幫助學生。祇取極少之代價。或竟完全義務。我人常見最有資格。最忙的醫生。欣然盡力於這項職務。因爲他們比一般人知識豐富。深明這項職務的重要。

(三)環境衞生。提倡設備適當和充足的食水。以及相當處置的方法。厠所與廚房。都張鐵絲網。若能實行以上數條。各種險症的傳染。庶可防免。

(四)有秩序的衞生教育。教育家莫不以算術。讀本。作文。歷史及別項科目。爲啓發心智的要件。須知衞生教育。乃健康之本。也是智識之母。應以衞生爲學校必要科目之一。與其他主要科目同樣看待。并給學生以相當的分數。藉資鼓勵。

(五)指導學生游戲。在學生生長的期內。必須常常運動。身體方能發達到最完全的地步。身體爲心智與精神的器械。極須維持牠的工作力。學校中須有運動場。面上平如網球場一般。或鋪以草。或不鋪草都行。但下面須好好兒疏通。方免雨雪後久等不乾。阻礙游戲。

(六)繼續準備衞生上的監視。各學校須有校醫。負責保護教員和學生的健康。這項措施。頗有價值。如辦理得法。可以減少疾病。少耗光陰。平均的健康率。若能提高。則全體教員和學生所做的工作。必較佳且多。服務於國家和社會必較大。而學校的名譽。自然也較好了。

若能把上述的學校衞生綱目。令全國各學校實行。在五年以內。可見大效。這是很顯然易明。可斷言的。

目前學校偏生的情形。頗須改良。凡有多數學齡兒童的城市。無論其爲中學或小學。須知該城是否從所犧牲於教育上的人才和錢財。得到相當的利益。凡有公益心的國民。都可在此得 絕好機會。去作一番最有價值的事業。

▲城市衞生

我人既不能離羣而獨居。那末城市衞生。必須注意。否則結果不死則傷。飲水和食物中。常有人體的廢物。雜入其中。誤食之便染傷寒患。傷寒的人。不是旦夕可愈。乃住住病臥床上。至於數星期之久。病人體內的傷寒菌。繁殖極速。他的排泄物中。含有無數的活菌。若有人誤食含有傷寒菌的水或食物。而無相當的抵抗力。便得傷寒。病後住住照樣傳染。循環不已。

飲水的清潔問題。不是個人所能解決。必須社會上全體人民。大家注意纔行。處理全市的糞。也是如此。人類最大的讎敵。就是人無意中。住住互殺。

關於城市衞生。尚有數事。很有改進的希望。例如上述各要點便是。餘如行隔離。以防止流行病的傳染。實行人口生死的註册。以知該城市的衞生情形。也是最要緊的事項。

衞生教育會深知這項題目的重要。所以設立城市衞生部。該部去年所做的工作。甚多。例如爲人種痘。以防天花。接種傷寒苗。以防傷寒。參預蘇、常、寧各地。舉行衞生演講。在各處放演電影片和幻燈片。教授急救科。披露著作論說。於日報和雜誌上等等。

▲嬰孩衞生

誰不歡喜嬰孩。而康健愉快的嬰孩。尤爲可愛。有的婦人。雖已生了十子。却還不明保護嬰孩方法。她的孩子。對於睡眠。哺乳和遊戲。均無定規。今日養育小孩。已成一種科學。歐美各國。已有很多書籍出版。專爲教導青年的母親。

中國對於嬰孩衞生。方在開始進行。本會採用教育方法。創設衞生社。聯絡醫院。使有小兒的婦人。均可

嬰孩衞生圖 (一)

大陸西報增刊華文祝詞

神州啟鑰寰海棣通中外新聞環流如風
滬海交衢報社林立五方競勝象諶寄譯
大陸西報開幕有年宗旨純正設備完全
八表風行人資傳信導揚輿論民視民聽
釋回增美日新又新增刊中文便我國民
雙十令節逢我國慶應期諏吉於茲始訂
琅琅炳炳豁然改觀耳目所習全國臚歡
快覩爭先馨香預祝山河不改視此大陸

吳毓麟拜譔

祝詞

西來木鐸　久揚正聲
繼盛增華　精益求精
奇文共賞　中外風行
他山之助　視茲榜樂

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TRUSCON STEEL CO. BUILDING PRODUCTS

經理各種建築材料

工程顧問

特聘富有學識經驗之華洋工程師專代客計劃估算各種工程於鋼骨水泥一項尤爲擅長如蒙惠顧無任歡迎

鋼鐵類

平光竹節鋼條
水槽鐵及鋼樑
鋼窗及鋼門
護角鋼
鋼絲網
鋼條馬眼塊
樓板用鋼壳子
標準鋼製廠屋
禦濕磚石油漆
水泥地板光漆
鋼窗用油灰
上白磁漆
避水膠漿

漆類

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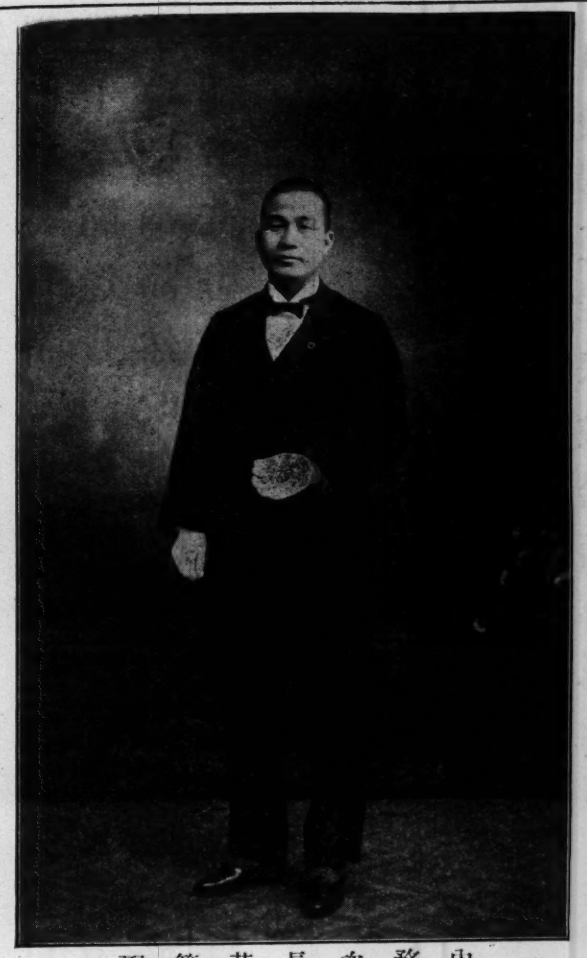
禦濕鋼鐵油漆

附註

名目繁多不及全載備有現貨價極克己樣本價目兩索即寄

TRUSCON STEEL CO.
3 Canton Road
Shanghai

祝詞



內務次長薛篤弼

時藉嵩目　靡震靡驚　貞下起元
天雞一鳴　猗歟大陸　應運而生
有斐君子　慷慨捄時　歐風東漸
醒此睡獅　良窳紀別　作我導師
遒鐸以徇　肺石是呈　牖民覺世
玉振金聲　揚清激濁　鑑定衡平
義嚴袞鉞　筆挾風霜　聲輩海內
譬播遐方　散珠橫錦　紙貴洛陽
薛篤弼拜祝

大來輪船

實行共和主義

凡乘大來船者均受同等待遇不分畛域不問何國人民或何界乘客如在大來船上沿途無不安樂如意所有一切照料及供應各能享受之不啻以共和平等之精神管轄全船中華人士之都樂乘大來船者亦即爲此

大來船橫渡大洋者共有七艘船皆高大宏麗起居飲食事事精良計每十四日有船自左列各埠開出船票分頭等三等及統艙另有貨艙運送甚速運費均極克己

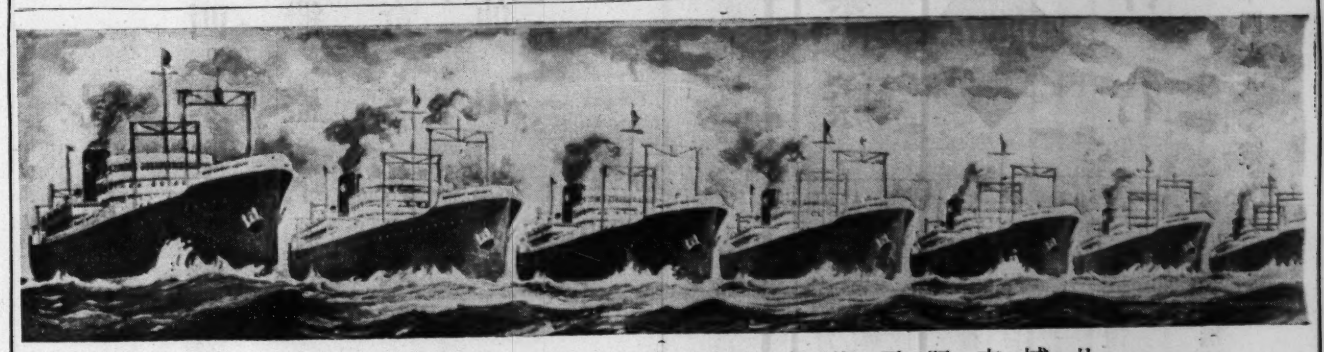
●大來船進出口地點

上海　香港　馬尼拉　新加坡　梹榔
哥倫布　蘇彝士　堡賽　亞力山大　奈布爾　奇拿亞　馬賽　波士頓　紐約　海文納　堡北　落山基　舊金山　火奴魯魯　神戶

大來輪船公司

船票部　南京路江西路角　電話中央六三七三號
運輸部　廣東路三號大來房子　電話中央六三七二號

大來船向西行者有七艘每十四日開一次經過世界大口岸二十一處



衞生能生利

▲學校衞生

畢德輝

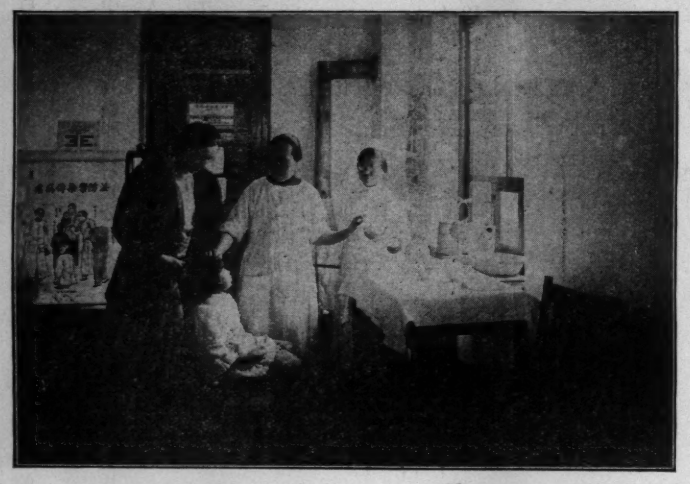
蘇州某校有一個學生。功課不佳。屢受譴責。他自己非常好學。盡力用功。因爲他知道父母送他入校。並非易事。他是家中長子。所以得享求學的權利。他的弟妹。雖欲求學。亦不可得。但是他在校中的功課。却絲毫沒有進步。有一天校中來了兩個醫生。和他素不相識。後來他纔知道這兩位醫生係上海衞生教育會派來的代表。預備檢查在校學生的體格。後來輪到了他。經詳檢以後。始發見了他所以愚魯遲鈍。以及學業退化的理由。

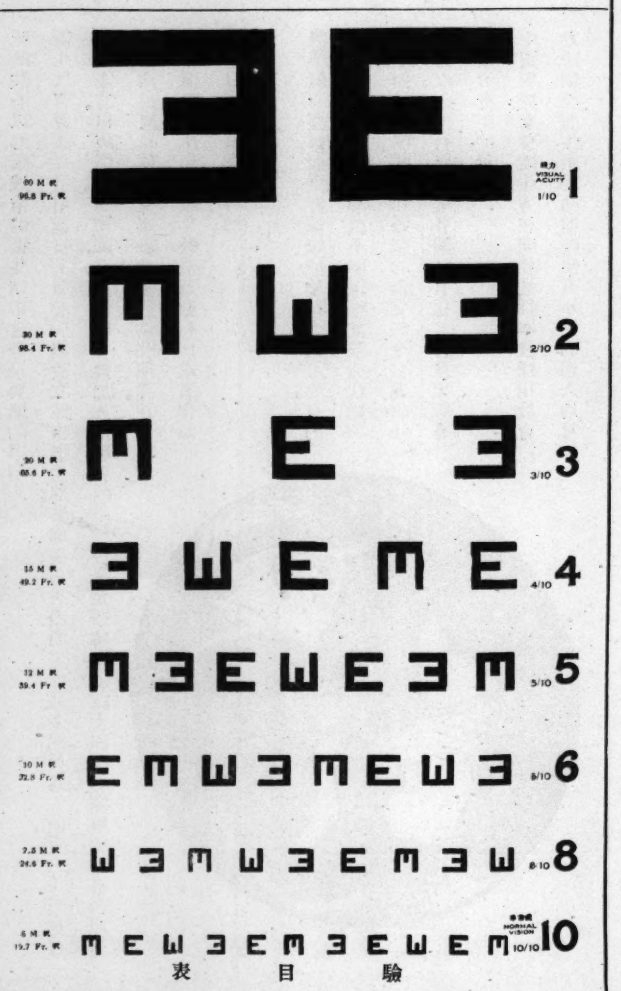
用視力測驗表（詳見另頁）驗得他的雙目近視。祇能及常人目力之半。於是醫生囑他配一副準確的眼鏡。以救濟視力。檢驗牙齒的時候。發見他的牙齒非常汚穢。幷且其中四隻牙齒。有了蛀洞。後經問明。方知他常患牙痛。不能細嚼食物。醫生遂薦他到牙醫處填補幷囑他天天用牙刷刷淨全部牙齒。

他立在磅上一稱。纔知道依他的年齡和身高計算。權得體重不及格者十磅。醫生又命他細嚼食物。改良食料幷作體育運動。

從此以後。他配好眼鏡。注意牙齒。規定食物。開窗睡眠。日中游戲。歷了三月之久。居然大大改變。非但他的父母和先生。覺得驚奇。他自己也覺詫異了。

驗眼





驗目表

原來這個學生。並非愚魯遲鈍。他學業所以不進。實因被病體所妨礙而不自覺。設有一種缺點。可以說是很厲害。但加上了幾種便十分厲害。足以使他的學業欠佳。精神痛苦了。自從治好以後。他覺似久居黑暗之地。忽睹光明。眞有說不出的愉快了。生活上覺得十分有味。前途似有無窮的希望。前後相比。不可同日而言。這樣看來。誰還說衞生無利於這學生呢。

以上所舉的例。不過是千中之一。衞生教育會很願意用同樣的精神和方法。服務全國的教員與學生。對於中華民國教育之前途。諒亦不無小補。

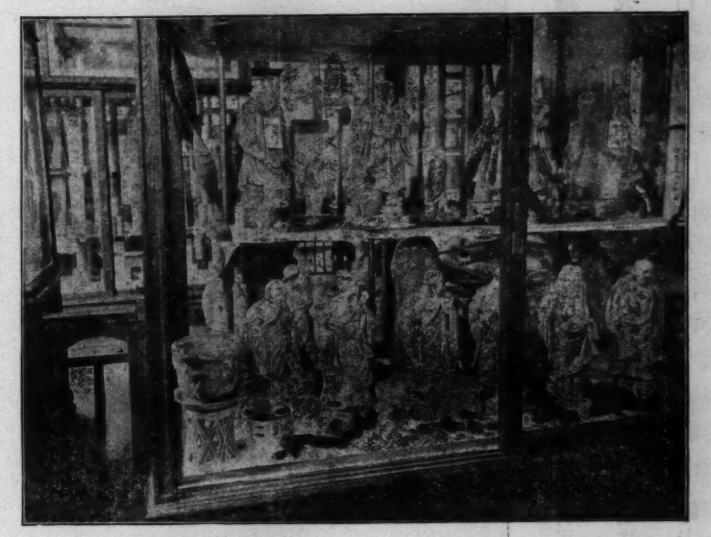
去年本會曾在蘇州杭州調查教會學堂。共三十四所。並檢查學生體格三千二百人。茲將所得的結果。略述如下。

這三千二百的學生。內中牙齒汚穢的二千人。蛀牙的一千人。氣色不好的九百九十七人。體態不端的九百四十五人。患近視遠視和散光的九百三十四人。患沙眼的七百六十八人。扁桃體腫大的七百五十一人。營養不足的六百零四人。重聽的九十九人。生疥瘡的五十人。

從學生個人歷史上得以下的情形。

曾患癆疾的百分之二十八。久咳的百分之二十四。患過痢疾的百分之二十一。患過傷寒的

驗齒

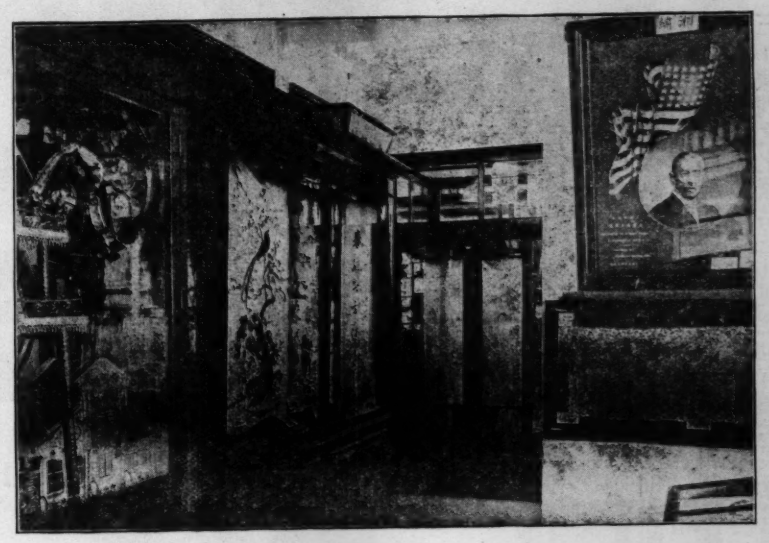


磁器部

材於是。是由上海總商會。在事諸君。能合羣策羣力。銳意進行。故能詳密如此。現正普勸中國各地方。各商會。組織同等之陳列所。而以上海一隅爲礪矢。俾平流共進於經濟界中。日起有功。此種運動。絕不以國內戰爭。缺乏運輸之維護。與交通之便利。而生疑沮。誠使各地方。各商會。咸相取法。就各地物品。陳列品評。使工商界由比較而知所競爭。其造福於中國實業前途。豈淺鮮哉。

繁蹟如此。因是而設統計部。就各種出品。溯其來源。詳其需要。編爲年報。宣布周知。不寧惟是。實業之競進。基乎專家之指導。該所於每次開會時。對於中國見習之工程師。與歐美學成歸國之專門家。敦請蒞臨。就出品之功用。製造之原理。討論演講。使聽者心領神會。知所革新。而統計報告。即取

化學儀器展覽會之一部



針織部

大陸報國慶日中文特刊書此志盛

主持正義揚抑國聞他山之助可

以策勵重以國慶播以鴻文無

遠弗屆海宇騷忻

濟陽盧永祥題

歸國留學生應取之不合作主義

郭泰祺

民國十三年雙十節。上海大陸西報。將發布增刊。索言於余。余維民國肇建。十有三年。徒有共和之名。而無共和之實。禍亂數發。民無寧歲。今年且洪水爲災。偏十餘省。頃浙奉與直系戰爭。又見告矣。兵革之氣。充於國中。勢將蔓延。不可收拾。於此時而值所謂十三度之雙十節。吾國人之感想。爲何如。吾歸國留學生之感想又爲何如。

立國之本在人才。人才之本在教育。斯語也。始爲舉世所同認。故二十年來。吾國國家社會之待留學生也至優。而責之也至重。望之也至切。而愛之也至深。誠以留學生負笈海外。飽受教育。爲國民中優秀分子。國事前途。舍此輩莫屬也。留學生宜如何固結團體。堅壁清野。各展所長。爲國服務乎。留學生之在外也。口共和而耳立憲。抗盧孟而揖華拿。固無不以旋乾轉坤之愛國男兒自命也。曾幾何時。言旋故國。一言一行。如出兩人。其謹愿者。惟知伈伈俔俔。唯阿取容。以圖一飽。其狡黠者。不惜爲虎作倀。曲學阿世。觀於袁氏稱帝。張勳復辟。諸役。不皆有留學生爲之疏附後先。奔走策畫乎。是留學生者。匪特不能福國利民。反以禍國殃民。而爲世詬病。此豈國民所望於留學生者哉。或曰。軍閥官僚。萬惡固也。留學生挾策歸來。無權無勇。其奈之何。坐是而責其不當用於世。毋乃過乎。應之曰。學成致用。可也。同流合汙。不可也。擇人而事。可也。助紂爲虐。不可也。留學生自有留學生之人格。留學生自有留學生之精神。孟子曰。士何事。曰尚志。又曰。人有不爲也。而後可以有爲。留學生果以愛國男兒自命。當砥節勵行。誓不與軍閥官僚合作。庶幾內可以潔身。外不至於長亂。枉尺直尋。賢者猶以爲不可。況徒枉而未必有所直耶。要而言之。積極方面。固宜爲善。消極方面。不可爲惡。不佞亦歸國留學生一分子。深願與諸同學共勉。更願社會以此相督策。庶乎於世道人心。國家前途。稍有補益耳。

大陸西報發布中文增刊祝詞

言論崇正　中外欽遲

溝通文化　電走風馳

程克拜祝

國慶紀念日之感想

胡霖

▲敬告友邦人士

今日爲中華民國開國第十三年國慶紀念日。以余不文。無可造述。加以時局嚴重。職務繁忙。更無暇從容思考。撰爲文字。惟以大陸報一再督促。勉擬所懷。借最有力量最有信譽的報紙之餘白。以就正於熱心扶助中國進步之友邦人士。實爲榮幸。

中國以四千餘年之帝制國家。於距今十三年前之此月此日。少數革命黨人。在武昌起義。將清室推翻。建立民國。革命流血甚少。實爲世界歷史上所僅見。然而革命思想之宣傳。革命運動之進行。亦已有二十年之歲月。即在十三年已過之今日。中華民國依然在革命狀態之中。今後若反動 Reactionary 勢力。不能打倒。則革命風潮必潛伏愈深。而將來爆發亦愈不易制。此則毋甯謂爲革命成功太易流血太少之故。所以國民久不能享受革命利益也。

以中國人口占全世界人口四分之一。使中國而能步武列强。克達富强。則與各國國民攜手於文明進步改造世界之事業。吾敢斷言。足以使世界擾亂不安之狀態爲之改觀。不幸中國十三年來困於內亂。不特不能與友邦志士合作。且令友邦在華僑民時時受中國內亂之危害。與恐怖。此真華人所引爲深疚者也。雖然友邦人士亦知中國紛亂不安之大原因乎。請簡單述之。

一、中國自古以農立國。故其民尚節儉。勤勞役。喜自食其力。而常惡他人之干涉。喜聚族而居。不好爲羣衆組織之運動。

二、中國國民性因習於農作之結果。對於政治。向來冷淡。所以先聖先賢必以省刑罰薄稅斂爲政治方針。老子莊子更以『不爲天下先』『清靜無爲』爲訓條。中國數千年政治不進步由此。而其習慣至今尚存。

三、因中國國民對政治冷淡之故。十三年內亂起伏。受苦痛最深者仍是國民。

四、中國國民固不感政治趣味。而能耐受惡政治之壓迫。然如果壓迫過度。則反抗力亦頗不弱。中國國民固愛和平。而惡戰爭。然合於道義之戰爭。則亦殊崇拜之。例如華人崇拜嶽羽岳飛。不僅爲其善戰。並爲崇拜其人格。因華人之倫理思想。較法律政治爲重。所以社會論人亦以道德爲重也。

ARC

上海 普益地產公司

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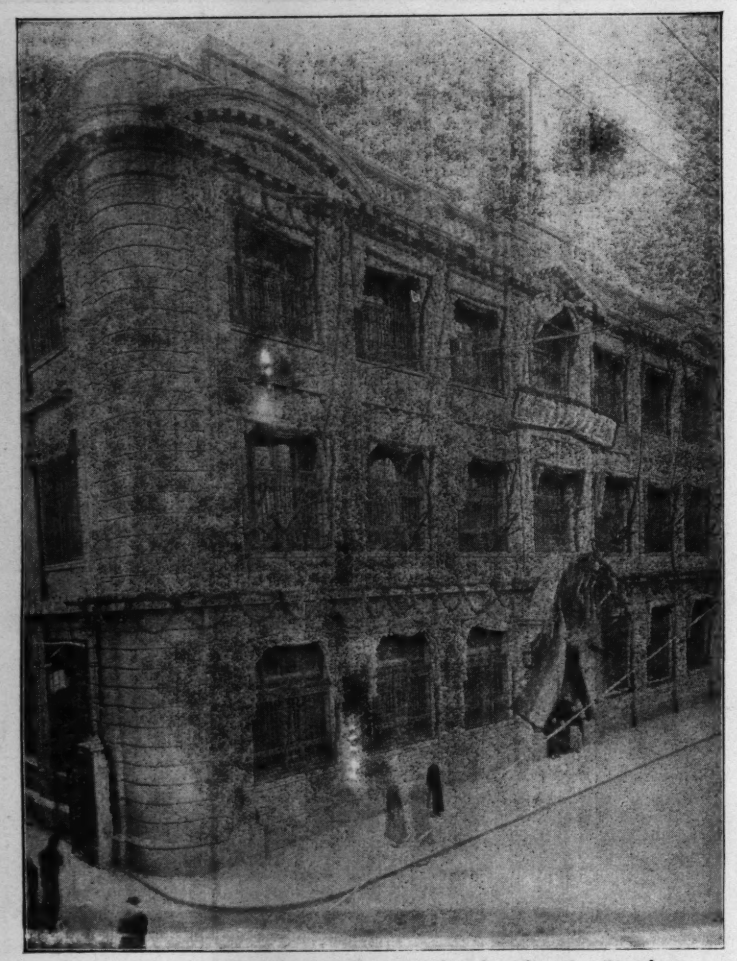
參觀上海商品陳列所感言

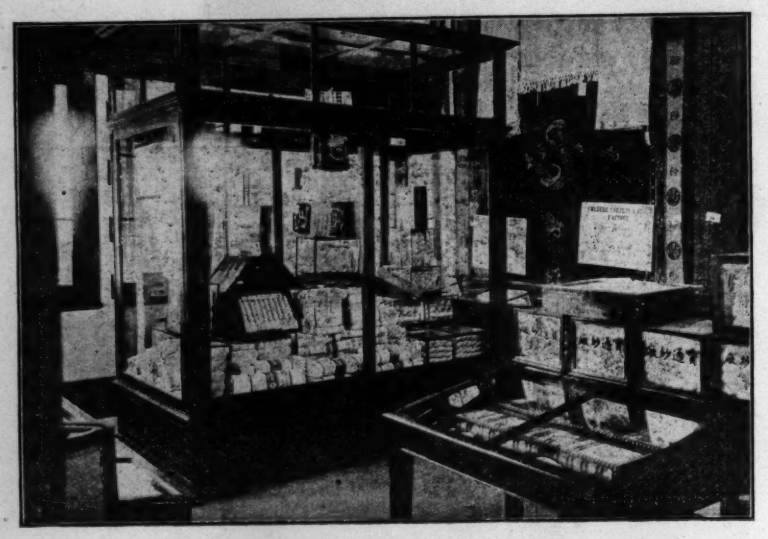
近頃以來。凡關心中國實業者。鑒於環境關係。頗有意於發展國貨。爲經濟獨立入手之基。第以地大物博如中國。非羅舉全國出品。一堂彙聚。由比較而競爭。無以謀改良而期進步。上海總商會猛著先鞭。因是而設置商品陳列所。以爲全國倡。此事在一九一五年。董事會



上海總商會商品陳列所正面攝影

即籌議及此。迨至一九二〇年。尙未得圓滿結果。今則吾人過天后宮橋。見三層樓巍巍大廈。現於眼簾者。即上海總商會所設之商品陳列所也。其間陳列。泰半爲中國純粹出產品。滿目琳瑯。別類分門。秩序井井。中西人士參觀之下。見夫中國出品。一洗舊時粗糙陋劣氣象。交口讚頌。即仿造西式諸品。完全與舶來製無異。人皆樂用。不欲再購進口貨。杜絕漏巵。

殆難數計。仿造西式者。並不限於通常日用品。即如發電機。電車。無線電料。印刷機。華文打字機等等。中國人皆能自行仿造。而陳列於其間。並以陳列樣品。日見增加。爲鼓吹實業便利售客計。特於所中。設批發部。專司陳列各品之零售躉售及定貨等事。每星期與廠家及出口商行接洽函件。統計至百餘件之多。並不時調查各廠廉價之原料。介紹顧客。所費不



紡織部

貲。絕未聞收取佣金。以資取償。而其陳列也。大別爲普通品。特種品。普通品。則全國所有國產品是。特種品。如一九二二年陳列之絲綢品。旋即運赴紐約。占有第二屆萬國絲綢博覽會中國部之大部分。與一九二三年陳列之化煉品是。其展覽也。有通常展覽。有週年展覽。通常展覽。每日規定若干時起。至若干時止。週年展覽。每年於秋季舉行。夫以陳列與展覽

吾人根據上述情形。可以略得以下之論斷。

一、中國革命狀態。一時尚難終了。(此項革命包含有形的無形的在內)

二、中國政治進步。須在國民政治興趣普遍的增進之後。

三、中國國民非得較多之自治權。政治不能安定。因中國地大人多。專制集權之政治。終不適合於國情。

四、中國國家非提倡重農主義不能解決國民生活問題。

五、中國國民反對軍閥武力統一。其力量當與日俱進。即或表面壓伏。而潛勢力終不可抑止。

至於吾人對友邦人士所希望者。須知中國歷史久遠。人民習慣積重難返。所謂羅馬非一日可成。惟望多予吾人以努力之機會。則不久或可有力量自拔於反動的政治之一日。以從事於建設新國家之事業。此則吾人願於國慶紀念日致其祈禱者也。

中國鐵鋼事業

周厚坤

已往　現在　將來

已往　前清末葉國家窳敗暴露。賠款割地。幾欲無年無之。憂時之士。遂主張倣效西法。以資挽救。當時湖廣總督張之洞。亦爲疆臣中之維新者。鑒於艦械鐵路。在在需用鋼鐵。自辦鐵廠。自煉鋼鐵。奏用省庫。置辦機械。乃外洋機器方到。而調督兩湖之命已下。不得已即將該項機器移置武漢。擇地於漢陽大別山之旁。此即漢陽鐵廠之所由起。而時在光緒之十六年也。但此事千頭萬緒。如原料之供給。技師之缺乏。張公均未計及。其結果。則煉鐵所用之焦炭。須向歐洲購買。煉鐵所用之技師工頭。須向比國聘僱。當時困難。可想而知。以張公之魄力。兩湖之富庶。竟有不能維持之勢。不得已於光緒二十二年六月。奏明招商承辦。時舉國上下。對於新法實業有偉大之魄力者。首推毘陵盛公宣懷。蓋其舉辦招商輪局。及南北洋電報。均創中國曠古未有之事業。其成績早已嗆炙人口也。盛公接辦後。銳意將原料之來源研究。大冶鐵鑛。本係其少時勘得。自無問題。惟煉焦之煤。則殊不易得。經三年之力。用二百萬兩之款。方勘得贛西煤槽。即今之萍鄉煤鑛也。惟該時適值歐美鋼鐵學術變遷之日。其改良化鐵煉鋼方法。日新月異。盛公之原料問題雖已解決。而因時日之延遲。

茂西特斯汽車廠

總寫字間　九江路中安銀行大樓　電話靜安寺二八〇四　電報六五二三

Mercedes

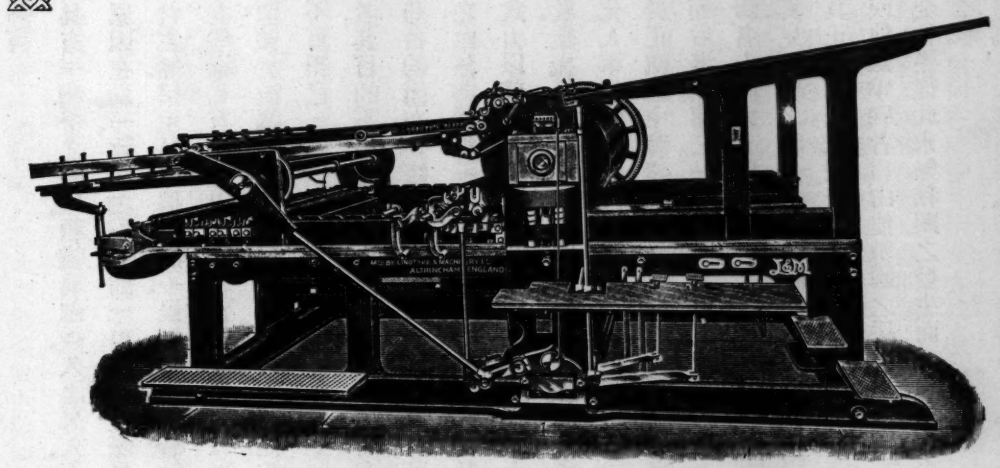
MERCEDES DAIMLER

茂西特斯汽車機器堅強世界著名外觀宏麗坐位舒暢均非他種汽車所能及尚有新式運貨車及輪船馬達等均備有現貨售價公道

富商大賈不可不備

TRADE LINOTYPE MARK

左圖爲本廠平面印字機堅固耐用製造精細爲中國市面最優之印字機出品既極迅速且又可靠省時省費購用此機其利之厚誠非別家機器可及



歐美製造家在遠東設立分廠備有現貨及大批零件者惟本廠一家而已凡在上海分廠之專門機師皆曾久在英國總廠從事製造故售出各種機器不獨十分完善且各購主可享本分廠各專門機師照應之利益

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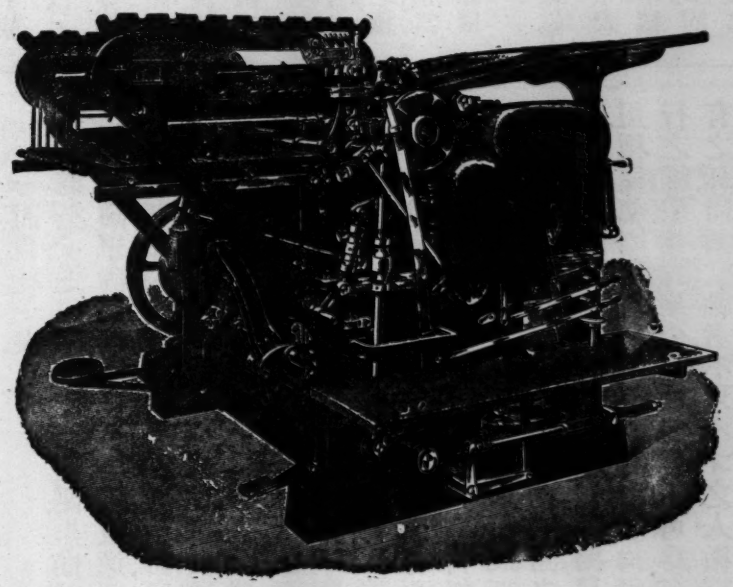

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固有之化鐵爐。已屬舊式。又須拆下重造。其困難之大。可想而知。計自光緒二十二年至宣統末年。先後十五年。慘淡經營。用款幾達六千萬元。

辛亥革命。武漢爲起義地點。漢陽鐵廠首當其衝。砲火所至。人員逃避。機械損壞。平靖以後。幾有不能再辦之勢。卒以盛公竭力維持。勉强開爐。而其時適值歐洲產鐵極旺。洋行羣將鋼貨運華賤售。致國貨銷場極滯。故公司之製造困難雖已經過。而財政之困難。則依然不能解脫。當事者。遂思增加出貨。減輕成本。於大冶地方。添設新爐二座。每座日出四百五十噸。孰知歐戰忽起。定購爐身機件。多爲各國政府所扣留。以致良好機會。不能完全利用。然當時鐵價。曾自三十兩一躍而至二百兩。漢陽固有四爐。日夜趕出。售鐵盈餘。竟達一千四百萬元之巨。此爲該公司全盛時代。均係創辦者及辦事者夢想所不到者也。

現在　歐戰五年以內。鐵價狂漲。中日各鋼鐵公司。無不盈餘纍纍。而又無不竭力擴充。投機者遂組織新公司。思以攫利。乃新爐未成。歐戰告終。鐵價大跌。新公司均紛紛破產。老公司復現窘狀。年於今日勉强維持者。不過數處耳。然此係大潮流。縱有萬鈞之力。難挽狂瀾之倒。因歐戰而興者。亦因戰停而見衰。東亞之鋼鐵事業如是。歐美之鋼鐵事業亦無不如是也。茲將中日兩國現有之化鐵爐。列表如左。

中國

漢冶萍公司漢陽鐵廠二百五十噸爐兩座現開一座大冶新鐵廠四百五十噸爐兩座現開一座

龍烟公司石景山煉廠二百五十噸爐一座現在停頓

六河溝煤鑛公司楊子鐵爐一百噸一座開煉與否未詳

和興公司二十噸一座現不開煉

本溪湖煤鑛公司鐵爐一百五十噸兩座現開一座

鞍山站鐵爐二百噸兩座現開一座

日本

八幡製鐵所鎔爐八座全開日出一千二百噸現開四座

東洋製鐵會社一百五十噸一座二百七十噸一座現開一百五十噸一座輪西一百噸一座一百五十噸二座現開一百噸一座

白郎蘇維克

留聲機及唱片

The Brunswick

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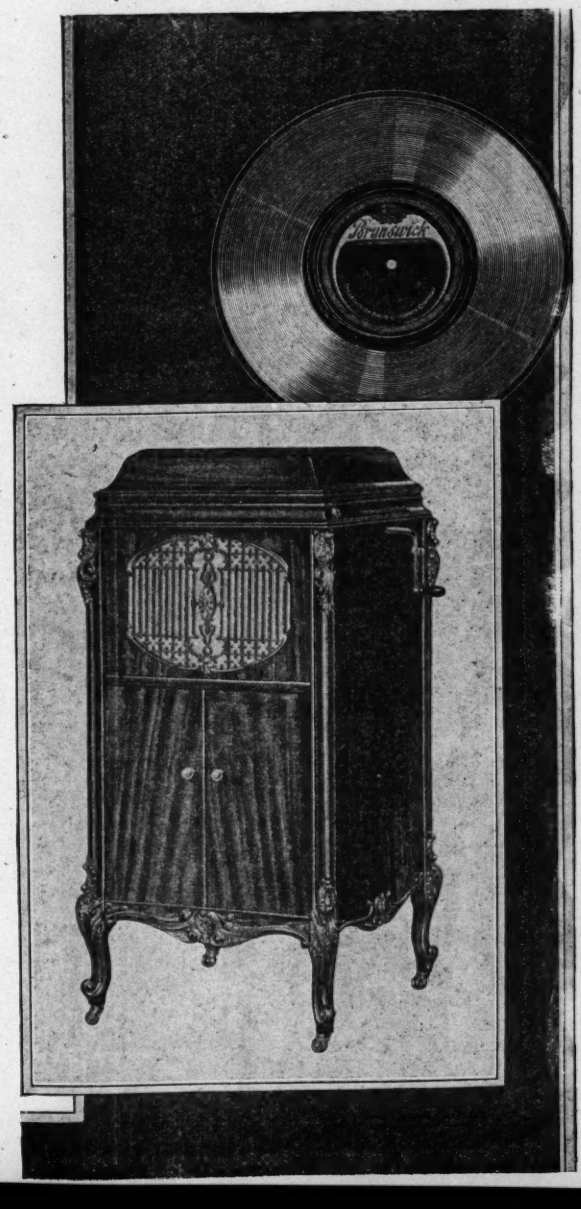

近世著名之藝術大家現多趨重究製白郎蘇維克之樂譜以是白郎蘇維克樂譜之名貴遂爲音樂名家所習聞焉

無論何種舞蹈音樂而能賽及白郎蘇維克音樂者實鮮有也職是之故社會上需要之日見增加無已而其情較前益形堅矣

不拘何種唱片法皆可適置於白郎蘇維克留聲機上而白郎蘇維克之機片按置於各種留聲機上者亦無不運用自如故白郎蘇維克實爲各種機片中之最完美者也其効力如何請試一聽而比較之然後知其優點之所在焉

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今之世。人人具有一和平之願望。顧瞻前忽後。久之又久。而仍不能得其影響者。曷以故。蓋其間有二大原因在焉。一、政治之不能劃一也。文治者既失之積弱而難返。武治者又失之橫暴而不正。君主然。民主又何獨不然。一、民智之不能合軌也。競言教育。競言公理。競言道。然而黨派有爭。權利有爭。勢力有爭。所言如此。而所行則如彼。無異欲南其轅而北其轍。是以世局常俶擾於波譎雲詭之中。戰爭迭出。天下騷然。生靈塗炭。迄無寧歲。雖日喧言和平。而和平愈不可得已。

且今之弄兵者。其目的不出金錢與地盤二種。苟目的而在地盤也。則雖犧牲金錢。犧牲人民。亦所不恤。苟目的而在金錢也。則雖犧牲地盤。犧牲人民。亦所不顧。炮火相交之下。流盡兵士及人民之血。無非爲彼一二人作金錢地盤之代價耳。嗚呼。世界果何事而不和平哉。獨奈何彼恃武力以殘逞者。舍其金錢與地盤之真心而不言。而必日言夫保境安民哉。然而人心厭亂。亂極必治。是又古今中外歷史上斑斑可考之實事。不能盡掩者也。世界無論其如何變化。人事無論其如何遞嬗。戰禍雖不能永免。然爲正義而戰。爲人道而戰。其力以納人類於正軌之中。譬諸愁雲苦霧。得狂風驟雨之震盪而后晴明。積汙夙垢。得洪波巨浪之衝決而后滌除。傳云。一戎衣而天下定。較今之因一人之私而互殘同種。因一國之利而侵略他國者。夫固大有別也。

使人類而欲真見世界之和平也。首當限制無人道無公理之私鬬。由萬國弭兵會。通告各國。各自推選真正之國民代表。公定開會地點。召集而會議之。凡一國之中。有因私人之權利。而與他人或他國爭戰者。得由他數國之兵力。出而壓制以解除之。並公同判處以相當之刑罰。務使全世界從此永無私鬬之發生。而一般軍閥。不復敢恃其武力。爲個人攘奪權利蹂躪人民之舉。

說者曰。國內之爭。乃一國之內政。豈他國所應干涉乎。不知當此萬國交通時代。工商實業。國與國互有關係。苟一國之中。常有因爭奪私人權利之故。而交鬨不已。則必牽連貽累夫商業。使國內外同受其影響。且因此而來外人賠償損失。及種種妨礙國家體面之要求。結果非至鷸蚌相爭漁人得利不止。倘能憑公共之團結。施行上述之方法。則在戰亂之國。足以立時平定。無賠償之鉅痛。而外人亦無連帶損失之虞。是何干涉內政嫌疑之有。蓋此種爲個人金錢與地盤之私鬬。於國內之政治。夫固風馬牛不相及也。設能若是以應付之。則不言和平。而和平之實現。將不出於十年之後。有可操券也。

救國策

推翻帝制。改建共和。倏忽已十有三載。然國事蜩螗。較前尤甚。國勢貧弱。已臻極點。愛國志士。無不慙焉憂之。今大陸報館。乘我國國慶大典。發行紀念册。不才除祝大陸報萬歲之外。爰供芻蕘。以舒憂忱。尙祈當軸者。盡力實行。則轉弱爲強。轉危爲安。或有一線之希望乎。

(一)廢止注音字母　提倡注音字母者。其目的在統一國語。試問注音字母學校畢業生。能皆操國語乎。北京人南京人演說。此輩畢業生。不能全曉者。恐不可勝數也。且兒童腦力有限。單認字讀書。猶不能全然記憶。今字旁加以似日文之注音字母。試問兒童腦力。能不擾亂乎。鄙意各處小學中學教讀字音。皆舍土音而從京音。則將來按字音而發言語。國語不統一而自統一矣。

(二)修築交通道路　交通不便。非惟商貨難以運輸。且阻智識之開通。目下中國軍隊最多。毫無所事。以致逸則亂心。生若使其修治道路。則既省費。又興業。倘全國軍官。均如此辦理。不數年後。全國交通便利。商業因之發達。商業發達。則民富庶。民富庶。其國未有不富庶者也。各縣監牢罪犯。亦無所事。亦可使之出築道路。以贖罪愆。而速路成。各縣知事其速圖之。

(三)振興實業　中國富翁。雖不能與福德洛弗勒三井等比儗。然擁數千萬者。非不有也。擁數百萬者。則指不勝屈矣。各地富翁。若能想透「生不帶來死不帶去」一出財與實業。開工廠。使各處皆無游民。安分樂業。盜賊絕跡。地方安寧。全國如此。試問國勢再能不強盛乎。

(四)組織民團　目下土匪蠭起。爲害無窮。我民爲自衛計。各鄉各鎮皆當自練民團。紳士官長。尤當後助。玉成斯舉。則政府無須出資。而各處皆可保治安。且通國皆兵。國勢未始不因之而可稍振也。

以上乃犖犖大端。其餘如興教育以開民智。濬水道以止水災。裁軍隊以省國用。種種福國利民之舉。有財有力者。均可設法推行。以上諸端。雖云言之匪艱。行之維艱。其實先公後私。何事不可爲。有志者事竟成。難之一字。僅庸人胸中有之耳。尙祈當軸者。不以不才之人微言輕。不加注意。實力推行。其庶有多乎。同胞其勉旃。有財有力者其勉旃。

三廉學社社長鄧履冰

江浙之戰與國民之責任

戈樂天

江浙曷爲而戰乎。據雙方文電中所舉者有三。

(1)臧楊收容問題。(2)松滬管轄問題。(3)浙省自治問題。

按臧楊殘部。爲衆不過數千。勢蹙力窮。始舍閩而入浙。於蘇初無直接關係。此不待辭闢者一也。松滬護軍使之設置。遠在民國二年。制度之特異。不自今日始。此不待辭闢者二也。浙省自治在黃陂執政時已然。果欲伸其反抗中央之罪。何竟遲至今日。此不待辭闢者三也。然則戰之真因果何在。依管見所及。大致有二。

(1)以江浙言爲客軍餉需取償問題。(2)以全國言。爲直系武力統一問題。

夫軍閥之驕橫在兵。而養兵必有餉。年來防地之爭。十九爲此。江浙夙稱富庶之區。上海尤全國精華所集。貪多務得之軍人。孰不欲攘爲己有。況自直系定淞收川入閩以來。其武力統一之志益堅。然軍用求過於供。鄂豫亦羅掘俱窮。欲去肘腋之後患。而復闢一新外府。遂聳江蘇開釁。期一鼓而下江浙。倘中部既定。則南方不足平也。惟江浙人士。躭於宴樂。惡言戰爭。文電交馳。以求和平。而卒不能戢客軍之野心。於是四十餘年來休養生聚之江浙。遂沉淪於烽火之下。而供直系武力統一之犧牲矣。

蘇之敢戰也。以其後有洛。浙之敢戰也。以其後有奉。故奉洛在今日爲兩大。其他不足數也。然自地理與歷史上觀之。則舉洛之力。不足以傾奉。舉奉之力。亦不足以傾洛。長此相仇相迸。必致兩敗俱傷而後已。語云。佳兵不祥。其斯之謂歟。矧今日之戰。乃得已而不已。盟約墨瀋猶新。悍然背棄。軍行所至。十室九空。其欺罔人民。毋乃太甚。吾未見古之人失民心而成功者。吾又未見古之人得民心而失敗者。今直系與反直系之運命。可於此二語卜之也。

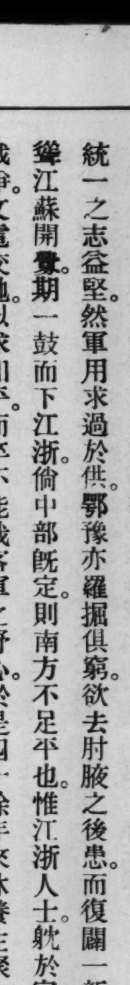
歐戰以還。各國喘息未舒。故未遑東顧。今倫敦會議開。而賠償問題解決。國際聯盟會開。而裁兵問題着手。不幸此銷納世界過剩貨物之大市場。遠於此時發生影響及於全國之內訌。故歐美報紙。昌言干涉。有主張召集有力者會議支配權利者。有主張實行聯邦制度者。有主張外資外人所經營之鐵路。禁止軍用者。使此種言論。寖假而成爲各國對華之政策。則不遭一兵。不委一矢。而中國國民。遂不知不覺隸於二重政府之下。外人之欲共管中國久矣。槍也。礮也。子彈也。子取予求。內訌不息。又安知非其中心所熱望者乎。

無論直系與反直系孰勝。均於我人民無益。我人雖知誰爲戎首。試問能數其罪惡而加以裁制乎。吾恐闔閭墟矣。人民之肝腦塗地矣。而軍閥則依然逍遙法外。不負絲毫之責任也。

中國受條約之束縛。如關稅。如領事裁判。如租借地與使館界。已失獨立上之自由。今若更移隸共管之下。則痛苦必更甚於昔日高麗印度人民之所受者。嗚呼。吾人能坐視淪胥以待外人之宰割乎。

若欲救亡。當用何法。和平運動乎。則江浙皖贛諸約猶存。其詞尚可誦也。智識階級果可恃乎。則當此危急存亡之秋。何未聞一正論也。

然則真正之救國方針果如何。曰治本則普及教育。治標則固結團體。言消極。則勿與軍閥及軍閥之爪牙合作。言積極。則農有農團。工有工團。商有商團。中學以上有軍事訓練。如是而已。嗚呼。事危矣。時迫矣。吾人宜速利用戰爭之機會。就其影響所及之各方面。努力宣傳。以促起全國人民之覺悟。今而後須知軍閥非敢予吾人以戰禍者。必吾人放縱之。而後戰禍乃起。所謂養癰貽患者是也。軍閥亦非能予吾人以和平者。必吾人製造之。而後和平乃見。所謂自求多福者是也。吾人倘從此自勵自責。勿畏難而苟安。勿始勇而終怯。以盡國民之天職。人人如是。則內訌不足弭。外患又何足懼哉。



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由上表觀之。中日兩國所有爐量。遠超過於市上之需要。幸各公司均能限制出貨。市價比較成本。勉强尚能合算。否則因劇烈之競爭。價格之低落。更不堪設想矣。

閱者或問。本篇係述中國鋼鐵事業。何以並述日爐產量。不知中國日本。不過一海之隔。自上海至長崎。祇二十四句鐘。即可達到。較上海至長崎。與上海至天津之時間。不過四分之一。談國際貨品如鋼鐵者。而不並及日本。(中國所出之鐵其大部份均銷日本)未免舍本求末之誚耳。

將來　數年來。中國出鐵事業。在日本市場。忽受印度方面劇烈之競爭。蓋印度之泰泰鋼鐵公司。其鐵砂與煤。均近在咫尺。煉鐵成本甚輕。幸印度政府。重征其出口稅。否則中日鋼鐵市場。印度之鐵必滿。危險殊甚。防患之法。不外採用保護關稅政策。將進口鋼鐵之稅。加至條約上許可之最高限度。如再不足。惟有澈底再加。然我國關稅。受條約之束縛。不知何年何日。方可希望實行也。

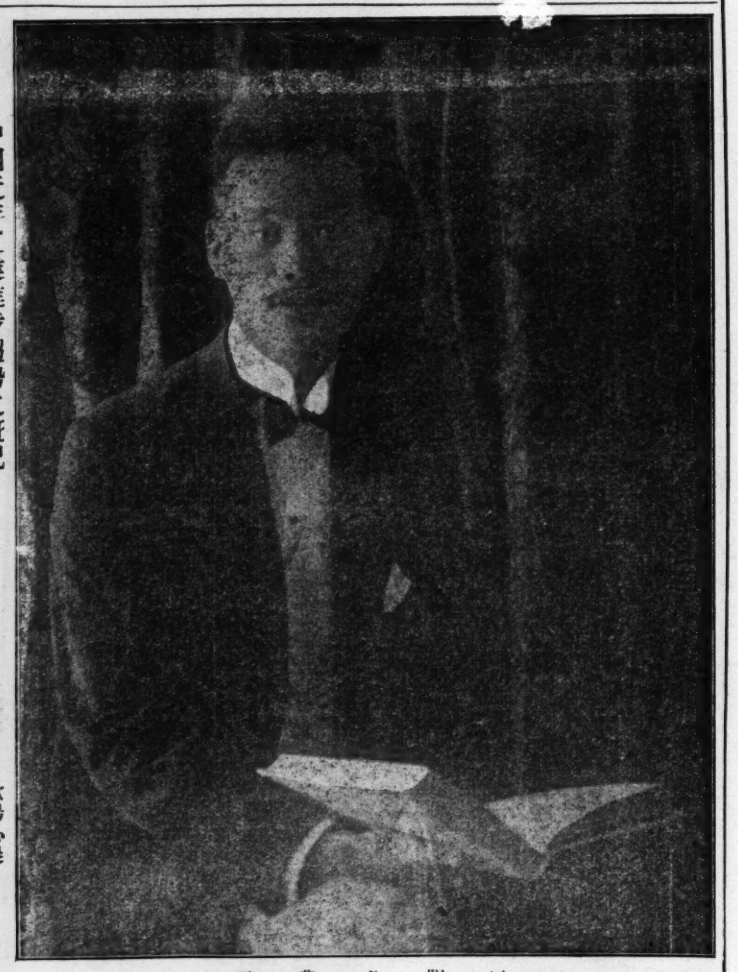
增加關稅以外。則爲中國昇平以後。鐵路之繼續建築。蓋鐵路用鋼極多。國內銷路既暢。無須倚恃日本市場。以作尾閭。但如關稅不得充分之增加。則外貨仍可來華競爭。故中國鋼鐵事業未來之希望。全在關稅與鐵路二者。相輔而行。美國鋼鐵事業之有今日。實受二者之賜。而受惠關稅。尤爲顯著也。

減輕成本。爲市場競爭要素。而產鐵成本之減輕。端賴管理技術原料運輸四項。假如有兩公司。其管理與技術相同。則其出貨之成本。端賴原料與運輸之價廉。故鐵廠之位置。須視原料之所在。以及銷場之貼近。斟酌情形。定一地點。現在成分較高之鐵鑛。均在長江沿岸。可以煉焦之煤鑛。則在津浦沿線。而銷場則在中國沿海。與日本方面。以作者愚見。將來鐵廠位置。不在南京。即在浦口。而以南京爲較優。蓋南京人烟稠密。電氣馬力之需要。日增月盛。如以化鐵爐。及副產煉焦爐之煤氣。燃燒鍋爐。發生水汽。變成電氣。則化無用爲有用。生鐵之成本。必可減輕。因晚近之化鐵技術。大有改造進步。各種廢物。自煤氣以至鐵渣。在在可以利用。但如廠地人口寥寥。則電氣之需要甚勘。此種極有價值之煤氣。祇可任其吹入空中矣。作者有暇。尚須作詳細之計畫焉。

中國近年工業進步趨勢之概況

歐陽心農

近年以來。我國各種之工業。陸續漸增。歐戰以還。驟形物興。有如風發雲湧之概。其進步最著者。則爲紡績與雜貨工業。其發達之主因。不能不歸功於我國政府所規定工業實行保護之政策也。蓋因政府對於製品及原料予之課稅特典。例如機械製西式貨物之輸出外國者。均享免除一切稅釐權利。又如機械製西式貨物。無論其經由海關與否。納一次正稅。即給以特別運單。無論運往何處。一切之出口稅。沿岸貿易稅。常關稅。釐金及落地稅。除北京崇文門落地稅外。皆免除之。故較普通國貨。其課稅上負擔稍輕。又較外國輸入品。亦少子口稅之負擔。棉製品雖加子口稅稅額。然舊稅率與現行稅率之差額。即爲其所減輕之負擔。又對於特種商品。其待遇之優。有更在普通之西式貨物以上者。例如機械製麵粉。免除一切關稅常關稅及內地釐金稅。又如上海之中華國民製糖公司。濟南之溥益製糖公司。漢冶萍公司製鐵廠。漢口之揚子機器製造公司等之製品。在一定年限內。免除一切海關稅。常關稅。及內地釐金。又如龍煙鐵礦公司之鋼鐵。除輸出外國外。免除一切之稅釐是也。政府對於原料課稅之特典。例如中國產棉花。一律免納沿岸貿易稅。溥益製糖公司所用原料甜菜。任何稅釐。均准免納。中華國民製糖公司所用原料粗糖。由外國輸入。或由本國各地轉運輸入者。免納落地稅。龍煙鐵礦公司所用之煤炭。亦享免納任何稅釐。又此外對於非機械製西式貨品。亦有予之以特典者。例如對於芝罘輸出之野蠶絲製品。免納出口稅。對於手織棉布。輕減其出口稅。且免除內地稅釐。五十里內常關稅。及沿岸貿易稅。對於草帽辮及地蓆。輕減出口稅。對於紐帶髮網及罐頭。免除出口



歐陽心農君

反對委員制者不外兩派人。(一)普通人於政治上無多見解。僅抱一迷信。謂民國不可無總統。殊不知有總統而行內閣制。卽爲委員制。不過委員之上尙有一傀儡首長耳。然則去此傀儡何不可之有。(二)主張獨裁制者。其反對委員制乃以廣州軍政府總裁制之不良爲藉口。又讓一步言。卽欲行委員制。則非如瑞士之全民政治。卽必須如蘇俄之一黨專制。否則不可行云云。不知總裁制本不得謂爲委員制。其異點大要有三。(一)總裁非人民委員。(二)總裁得委任代理。而委員則不得委託代理。(三)總裁制乃將行政首長地位分配於數軍閥。而委員制乃使立法行政成一系統。不復存行政首長地位。有此諸異點。烏得謂廣州總裁制一度試驗之不良。卽屬委員制之失敗乎。茲更就瑞士及蘇俄之制度略言之。

瑞士行政委員會與全民政治無涉。亦與一黨專政無涉。據鄂格氏 Ogg 所著歐洲政治一書 "The Government of Europe" 內瑞士政治一章言。其行政委員會由聯邦議會選舉行政委員七人組織之。委員任期三年。每人領一行政部。(外交、內政、司法及警察、軍政、收稅及財政、郵政及鐵道、農工商行政)其可注意之點有三。(一)行政委員非國會議員。亦不屬於政黨。並不必有政黨之傾嚮。(二)行政委員提案被國會否決時。無負責辭職之必要。此外尙有一要點。卽行政委員會乃國會之行政委員會也。人尙有疑瑞士亦有總統者。不知彼乃主席委員。並無特別權限。不過禮儀上有代表國家之名義。而實際上較之他委員多受一千五百佛郎之歲薪耳。

蘇俄人民委員會亦與全民政治無涉。據蘇俄一九一八年憲法。應注意之點有四。(一)全俄會議爲最高權。(二十四條)(二)全俄會議選舉全俄中央執行委員。不過二百人。組織全俄中央執行委員會。執行最高立法及行政權。並管理蘇俄共和聯邦。對全俄會議負責。(二十八條)(三)全俄中央執行委員會。組織人民委員會。並分部辦理蘇俄行政事務。(外交、陸軍、海軍、內政、司法、勞工、社會教育、郵電、國務、財政、交通、農政、工商、糧食供給、土地管理、國家經濟、公安)(三十五條。四十三條。)(四)人民委員會對全俄會議及全俄中央執行委員會負責。(四十六條)

蘇俄制與瑞士制之比較。蘇俄又較新。故民國未宜再鈔瑞士成文。但從瑞士制研究所得者有三。(一)民國可無總統。(二)委員制可不行黨政治。(三)立法行政可合一。又從蘇俄制研究所得者有四。(一)大國亦可行委員制。(二)委員會卽產生於國會。(三)國會只需一院。(四)一黨專政非行委員制之要素。

以上之觀察既明。夫然後可以討論吾國應采用委員制之理由。其要點有五。(一)政治進化之階級。由專制而分權。又由分權而一權。蓋國權不可分。欲政治之敏活。必當用一權政府。最要者乃立法行政之合一。(二)國會雖不可不存。以爲行使民權之機關。惟其行之也斷不可自相抵觸及牽掣。故宜用一院制。至議員乃民權之執行委員。其所從出之本源。不可不爲職業者。全國人民本不應有一無職業。但今則政治流氓太多。故不可不行職業選舉。以杜其弊。而選出之委員以二百人爲限。亦所以矯士雜言龐之弊。(三)立法行政之合一。在由國會組織中央行政委員會。國會似屬立法。中央行政委員會似屬行政。有由國會組織中央行政委員會。斯之謂立法行政合一。國會與中央行政委員會機關雖分。但委員則不分。故無行政立法之衝突。而又有分工而治之便利。(四)國家疆域旣大。人民旣衆。絕非單一之制所能治理。故中央與地方之分治。乃必然之勢。所謂委員制並非獨行於中央。卽地方亦然。於是省則有省委員制。縣則有縣委員制。乃至鄉村亦莫不然。此委員制之所以成爲一系統也。(五)議院政治必行政黨政治。而委員制所以異於議院政治者。則非行政黨政治。蓋政黨之把持政治。在吾國已顯見其害。惟委員制之委員。則非由政黨選出。乃由職業團體選出。以人民之組織代政黨。則政治之進步必可操券。此其大略也。

最後尙有應注意之一點。厥惟施行委員制之步驟。第一、此北京國會久已爲全國人所唾棄。且其開會亦屬非法。留之祇足爲政治上造亂。而絕不足與圖建設。故北京國會首當廢除之。第二、國內紛爭旣不能用兵力解決。則欲組織委員制政府。必不可無產生之機關。此機關爲改造政府之和平會議。由此會議卽可議定委員制之組織法。並選舉委員。第三、現在之實力派雖非委員制所需要。但掃除之旣不可能。則容納之實非得已。不過諸實力派應有互相容納之覺悟。且應知政治不能以武力從事。故欲爲委員者。必須解除兵柄。第四、第一次之委員制必不能真由人民選舉。而此後則不得援以爲例。應限三年或五年。由調查全國人口一律完竣。乃用職業選舉法。選舉新國會。由此新國會自選委員。始有真委員制政府之可言。此爲最短時期中必須經過之次序。

今茲江浙戰爭未終。直奉戰爭繼起。且恐南北之戰隨之。則全國皆將入戰爭漩渦。殆無得幸免者。若此戰竟能謀根本解決。豈不甚善。惟此戰若不預定委員制爲戰爭之目的。誠恐戰事告終。異派卽使消滅。而同派又敢紛爭。此則總統之虛榮陪之厲也。欲謀以此戰定國是者。其於委員制加注意焉。此則余於此時補行發表此文之微意也。

TEXACO

REG. TRADE MARK

德士古各種煤油及機油出品

紅星油　幸福油　軌士林(汽油)　機器油　車油　汽缸油　透平油　汽車油　油膏　家用機油　船用油　鐵路用油　織機油　白蠟油　地瀝青(柏油)

德士古煤油公司　德士古煤油公司　德士古煤油公司　德士古片頭及片頭砂面屋頂氈　德士古光面屋頂氈　德士古砂面屋頂氈　德士古頭面屋頂氈　德士古片砂面屋頂氈

此項屋頂氈用於住宅廠房及學校屋頂最爲合宜所有價目貨樣及說明書如承索閱卽行奉上不誤

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分行

香港　廣東　廈門　鎭江　南京　漢口　青島　天津　奉天　哈爾濱　大連　高麗

十二

元首。使總統而爲元首。則何如恢復君主之爲愈乎。既爲民國。不但不可有君主。亦不可有總統。有總統而行責任內閣制。其試驗必不良。其理由有二。(一)總統爲庸才乎。則何必多此傀儡。如法國總統然。(二)總統如爲雄才乎。則總統總理必致衝突而不能兩全。如袁世凱爲總統時代。無一人能久居總理地位。即其實例。即庸懦如黎元洪。一爲總統。亦與段祺瑞及張紹曾兩次爭權。而啓民六及民十二之政變。此責任內閣制已窮之明徵。不待余之煩言矣。

此外則爲美之總統制。美制之不良。其原因亦由歷史而來。因其立國之初。以聯邦國勢渙散。不得不授華盛頓以權。使之統一全國。但其制實覺不通。美之總統爲行政獨裁制。其國務員乃總統之秘書。專對總統負責。且美爲絕對三權分立制。由此發生兩大弊。一則總統權大無可補救。二則總統國會各執一是不相融洽。前者巴黎會議威爾遜氏代表美國簽字於對德對奧和約。事前不聽其國務員之勸告。獨斷獨行。及返國竟遭參議院反對。於和約不予通過。使其在法成績悉付流水。遂成國際笑柄。此美之政制。不良概可想見。吾國袁世凱曾一度採用之而卒致帝制自爲。又經孫中山一度採用之。而馴致陳炯明之叛變。此總統制已窮之明徵。亦不待余之煩言也。吾國鈔法美成文。試驗內閣制及總統制皆歸失敗。今已至窮無所之之時。安得不改絃更張乎。余前年及去年兩次在北京提倡改行委員制。張紹曾及北京議員皆謂爲革命。余曰此亦可謂爲革命。但革命乃破壞已成之局。而余則非破壞乃成全耳。蓋此時並無一合法總統。即使余放棄余之主張。而聽汝等舉總統。試問誰堪當選而定糾紛。則何如於此無政府之時速組織委員制政府。猶足以爲善國乎。張等無言。而余說亦竟不行。坐使國家陷於不可收拾之長期內亂。豈不惜哉。

儲蓄獎券與彩票之不同

彩票全係賭博性質。即或幸而得彩。則所得之金。不久又必化爲烏有。蓋來之已易去之必速也

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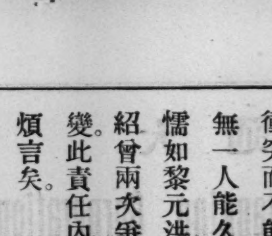

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稅及沿岸貿易稅等是也。

我國新式工業進步趨勢之實據。可由機器與原料輸入之增加知之。民國二年機器輸入價值。不過四百五十萬兩。民國十年增至三千五百萬兩。十一年尚達二千二百萬兩。原料輸入之增加。則可以火柴材料與棉花爲例。火柴材料之輸入。由五千萬兩增至三百萬兩。棉花之輸入。由三百萬兩增至四千二百萬兩。較之輸出棉花所超過及兩倍。我國棉產頗豐。據最近調查。每年約產六百餘萬擔。惟近年國內紡織業逐年進展。故消費棉量日增。於供給上頗屬不敷。加以我國所產棉花。其纖維甚短。光澤亦少。二十支以上之紗。非與外棉混合。不能紡織。故每年仰給於外棉如是之鉅也。

近年興起之新式工業。爲紡織、製糖、製粉、製絲、製紙、製鐵、製革、製油、製酒、火柴、電燈、肥皂、紙煙、水泥、玻璃、髮網等。現擇其主要者。分述大概。以證其進步之趨勢焉。

我國紗廠業之曙矣。始於前清光緒十四年李鴻章盛宣懷所組織官商合股之華盛廠。後二年。李氏又集商股組成紡織新局。即今之恆豐紡織新局。自光緒二十五年以還。廠數逐漸增加。貿易亦隨之日臻發達。迨至歐戰以來。廠數愈增。而廠錠亦因之愈多。據最近調查。華商所設立之紗廠。共有七十六家。紡績總錠數達二百二十二萬餘錠。現在已開者。計一百五十九萬餘錠。未開者。計六十二萬餘錠。織機臺數。總計一萬二千四百餘架。現已開者。計七千八百十七架。未開者。計四千六百餘架。就各省分別觀之。以江蘇省最爲發達。計有四十八廠。已開錠數。計有九十八萬五千餘錠。未開者。計三十五萬二千餘錠。直隸省計有九廠。已開錠數。計二十二萬二千餘錠。未開者。計八萬六千餘錠。湖北省計有五廠。已開錠數。計十五萬三千餘錠。未開者。計九萬五千餘錠。河南省計有四廠。已開錠數。計九萬一千錠。未開者。計二萬二千錠。浙江省計有三廠。已開者。計五萬二千餘錠。未開者。計三千餘錠。山東省計有二廠。已開錠數。計有四萬八千錠。未開者。計一萬錠。其餘則奉天、湖南、安徽、山西、江西、五省各有一廠。現共開錠計有四萬錠。未開者。計有五萬八千錠。綜上以觀。我國棉織業之前途。實有莫大發展之餘地也。然吾國今日區區棉織業發達之現狀。尚不過爲發軔之初期。然從需要上與英國比較。則相差遼遠。蓋英國人口計有四千五百萬。而有紡紗錠五千七百萬枚。我國人口四億餘萬。幾十倍於英。而紗錠不過爲英之十七份之一。且實際開錠者。尚祇三份二焉。是則人口與紗錠之比例。我國二百人僅有一。英國則每二百人乃有二百五十紗錠。由此則可知我國棉織業前途之有望。與經濟上關係之重要矣。

近年我國絲經貿易。雖漸形衰落。然其輸出數量與價值。在海關册中。恒占輸出品之首位。計每年輸出之額。約均在三十萬擔左右。民國元年爲三十二萬餘擔。二年稍減爲三十一萬餘擔。三年又減爲二十二萬餘擔。因是年歐戰發生。我國絲經亦蒙其影響。迨至四年。貿易頗佳。輸出之數。增至三十三萬餘擔。蓋是年意大二國均有戰事。產出之絲。無船裝運。華絲遂獨占其利。惟惜是年天時失宜。收成不豐。船舶缺少。否則或尚不止此數。五年略減。計三十三萬餘擔。六年情形相仿。計三十萬擔。七年達至三十二萬擔。八年歐戰告終。銀價低落。絲市始見轉機。六月以後。新絲均已預拋足額。故絲價驟漲。大有供給不敷之勢。計是年輸出爲三十四萬擔。九年因受日絲價之影響。衆以美國存貨甚多。絲市稍形衰落。輸出爲二十二萬擔。十年絲市仍無甚進步。僅輸出二十七萬擔。十一年絲經貿易。尚算良好。其出口爲三十萬擔。考我國絲經貿易之萎靡不振。皆因我國悉循舊法。不從事改良。又不求推廣銷路。於是海外貿易之市場。落自日意二國之手。蓋此二國。銳意經營。仿我之法。加以改良。研究色質。以迎合顧客心理。而與我國絲經競爭。差幸我國露絲質地素來優良。夙爲各國所推重。若再加以研究。採用新法。則挽回固有之地位。猶可爲也。

麵粉一類。在我國新式工業上占一最重要地位。蓋我國土壤肥沃。氣候適宜。歲產小麥。約二百兆英斛。是以我國麵粉工廠。對於原料上之供給。甚稱便利。此爲近年麵粉工業發展之主要原因也。至我國小麥所含之成分。亦屬優等。北滿小麥所製之麵粉。較之日本美國澳洲之麵粉。麵筋爲多。適於食用。且含麵筋原質百分之四十五至百分之五十。日本平均不過百分之三十三。美國亦不過百分之三十七。坎拿大亦達到百分之四十五。然亦不如北滿小麥之多。因此我國麵粉之運銷於外國者。頗受外人之歡迎。故輸出之額。大有逐年增進之概。據海關貿易册所載。中國麵粉之輸入。在十年前計達二百萬擔以上。自歐戰發生以至今日。輸入額形減削。我國同時極力提倡製造粉業。乘機輸往外洋。銷路因之驟然暢展。竟由輸入國。一躍而爲輸出國。查民國元年輸出之額。不過六十四萬擔。迨民國六年。約增加八十萬擔。民國七年至八年。則由二百萬擔增加至二百七十萬擔。民國九年。約近四百萬擔。若以之比民國元年之額。計有五倍之增加。中國麵粉之輸出。以英日兩國爲大宗。當民國六年。向美國輸出者。爲十萬零七百八十二擔。價值四十四萬零二兩。迄民國八年。遂增爲三十二萬三千八百四十五擔。價值一百四十五萬七千九百十一兩。向日本輸出者。當民國六年。爲一千零六十一擔。價值五千四百九十一兩。至民國八年。增至八十九萬八千七百零四擔。價值四百零一萬九千九百六十兩。至於其餘輸出地方。永於英日者。則爲法國非律濱安南土耳其等國是也。今日中國輸出麵粉。皆由新式製粉機產出。凡用人力或牛馬力製造者。其品質粗惡。種類雜亂。僅能供本土消用。在輸出上。無甚重要。而新式工廠使用蒸汽及電動力者。每年之製產能力。不下五萬袋。東三省爲中國主要小麥產地。故哈爾濱亦因之而爲製粉業中心地點。上海現有麵粉工廠二十所。可稱爲中國長江一帶製粉業之中心。其他麵粉工廠。則分散於芝罘、鎮江、重慶、長沙、漢口、漢陽、高郵、蕪嶺、天津、蕪湖、無錫、雲南各地。總計全國麵粉工廠。共有百二十三所。投下資本。約計一千五百餘萬元。就各地現有麵粉工廠言。以東三省爲最盛。江蘇次之。湖北又次之。又其次者。則爲山東、直隸、四川、等地。考麵粉產量之多寡。當視小麥生產之豐歉爲轉移。近數年來。政局糾紛。亂事頻仍。農工事業莫不受其影響。故生產未免爲之削減。我國麵粉之將來與其盛衰狀況。實難預測也。

我國糖業貿易。於五十年前。在全球各國中。尚爲產糖主要之國。自歐洲西部諸國甜菜盛行以來。繼之南洋爪哇等處。與日本台灣產糖日多。我國之糖業頓呈削弱之狀。蓋以製法簡陋。品質不良。不克與外糖競。因之外糖輸入日漸加增。查光緒二年時。赤砂糖之輸入。爲二十四萬八千餘擔。白砂糖爲十四萬一千餘擔。至光緒二十三年。增至二百二十九萬八千餘擔。光緒三十二年。赤砂糖增至二百六十九萬一千餘擔。白砂糖增至一百八十一萬二千餘擔。迨至民國二年。總計七百十一萬一千餘擔。民國十年。計七百九千餘擔。民國十一年。計七百六十六萬四千餘擔。我國輸出之額。自光緒二年以降。日漸衰減。查光緒二年。赤砂糖出口額。計八十九萬二千八百五十七擔。白砂糖計三十五萬一千五百六十一擔。冰糖計一萬九千零二十六擔。是年總計一百二十六萬三千四百四十四擔。至光緒三十二年。赤砂糖減至六萬五千九百零五擔。白砂糖減至七千零三十四擔。冰糖減至三百五十六擔。迨至民

國元年赤砂糖稍增計三十萬零三千二百餘擔。白砂糖亦增至二萬零三百餘擔。惟民國二年後至八年因歐戰事。蒙其影響。無甚展進。迨民國十一年赤砂糖減至十八萬四千四百餘擔。白砂糖稍增爲四萬餘擔。冰糖爲二百七十六擔。總計爲二十二萬五千餘擔。較之光緒二年之數額。相去懸邈百餘萬。我國糖業發明最早。今日反瞠乎人後。殊可悲也。雖然。我國糖商猶積極進行。近年雖無甚極大發展。然成績頗有可觀。據山東濟南之溥益實業公司報告。稱謂每日可產糖九百餘擔。酒精六千餘磅。又據該公司試驗三十縣所種甜菜之結果。每縣所產甜菜。每株平均重量。最重者三斤九兩。最輕者四兩。各地平均約一斤九兩。每縣所產甜菜。平均糖分率。最高者百分之二五九。最低者百分之六・〇六。平均約百分之一二・四。由此觀之。山東氣候。對於種植甜菜。最爲適宜。苟我國將來製造得宜。糖業之前途。未始無挽回之機會也。

中國火柴。向取給於瑞典與日本。自歐戰發生後。因船舶缺乏。瑞典貨輸入我國爲之大減。平日恃瑞典產品爲搪注者。遂轉而取給於日本。查日本全國製造火柴之額。每年約八十五萬餘噸。除國內消耗者。約十五萬噸外。餘皆輸出海外。其中消路最大者。厥惟我國。年約三十萬餘噸。近年以來。我國商人。鑒於利權外溢。因相率創立工廠。製造國貨。查其銷路日見進展。漸有超過日貨之趨勢。據海關報告。自民國元年以來。火柴輸入之額。大有逐年退減之趨勢。該年之額。總計爲三千餘萬羅。價值六百九十餘萬兩。至民國五年。減爲二千餘萬羅。價值六百餘萬兩。迨至民國十一年。減至二百七十餘萬羅。價值僅一百餘萬兩而已。此可證明我國火柴工業。日臻佳境也。現時我國火柴工廠。凡九十九所。其中有日商經營者九。中日合辦者二。其餘均係華商自辦。今日雖處慘澹經營之境。然確呈有可能自給之地位。將來逐漸發展。在南洋各島。或能與瑞典產品及日本產品相競也。

據海關報告。自一九一六年至一九二一年。中國全國牛皮水牛皮山羊皮羊皮等之輸出。平均年約二千九十餘萬兩。然自一九二〇年以來。漸爲退減。一九二一年輸出之額。減至一千二百二十八萬兩。惟一九二一年製靴革機械帶革等之輸入。計達一千萬餘兩。輸入革類中。以製革爲最多。占八百三十七萬兩。機械帶革於一九二一年之輸入。竟達一百七十五萬兩。我國雖爲世界皮革原料之供給國。然製造革業。尙屬幼稚。近年國人之經營斯業者。多在上海、漢口、天津等處設立工廠。然規模狹小。資本多未及一萬元。其規模較大者。爲廣生製革廠及精益製革廠。二廠各集有資本約三十萬元。上海工廠中。以中華皮革廠爲比率。一日間底革製造額約一百七十枚。其出產能力。每月可製底革及韌革約共值二十萬元。江南製革廠之出產能力。約當其半。廣生精益等廠次之。上海所製之革。以底革類占大部分。各廠製革用之牛皮。多向漢口收集。山東產品。亦最適宜製革之用。銷路甚佳。近因我國皮靴皮鞄及其他製革品之需要增加。中國鞋底革供用舶來皮革。故輸入日增。上海輸入之革。以美國品爲最佳。國人多好用之。故輸入最多。比年以來。中國之機械工業。日臻發達。致機械帶革之需要。逐年增加。一九二一年。全國之輸入。計一百十四萬兩。英美貨約各占半數。其中單獨上海一方。輸入額約七十三萬兩。占全國輸入額之六成四分。近日上海之中華皮革廠及江南製革廠。已開始製造機械帶革。其價格較舶來者約廉三成。故其銷路極佳。我個爲原料出產豐厚之國。且工資低廉。苟國人極力經營。從事改良。未始不可與舶來品相競也。

製紙之術。創自我國。歐美各國。皆後進也。然千百年來。我國對於造紙工業。毫無改革。今乃仿效後進。最先創立機械

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中國應採用委員制政府之理由

徐謙

中國應採用委員制政府之理由有兩要點。第一、委員制政府爲進步之政制。政治進化乃必然之趨勢。其間經歷之階級雖多。而其制度之變遷大約有四。(一)專制的獨裁制。亦曰極端專制政治。(二)分權的獨裁制。亦曰多頭政治。(三)分權的合議制。亦曰三權分立政治。(四)一權分治的合議制。亦曰委員制政治。即立法行政合一。而由多數人執行之制度也。此制爲今最良之政制。此外未聞有再善於此者。此採用理由之要點一也。第二、委員制政府乃解決內爭之惟一方法。吾國頻年內爭不已。究竟此內爭應用武力解決乎。抑宜由政治解決乎。國家軍隊除撲滅帝制或討伐竇國賊之原因外。絕對不許爲政爭之用。惟政爭既不許用兵。倘竟無政治上解決之方法。則仍不免歸於用兵。今茲國內大戰再作。即緣黎元洪被逐後國人尙不謀政治解決之必然的結果。若此時再不懸委員制爲正鵠以謀統一。則戰爭雖告終。異派縱使排除。而同派之紛爭又起。戰禍終無已時。此採用理由之要點二也。

二年前余嘗同孫中山先生討論統一中國問題。余主張廢止現行之行政獨裁制。而建設委員制政府。亦既得中山之贊成。使吾人能於黎元洪自北京出走後。即組織委員制政府。則曹錕之賄選不致實現。而國內之戰禍亦可止息。乃國人不知防患於未然。及其已然也。又僅知攻擊曹錕之賄選。而不知其根本罪惡實在矯誣國法。以非國會爲國會。尤在總統一職之不應存在。至以賄選而論。僅屬刑事問題。儘可由法律解決。以此動全國之兵。未免放飯流啜而問無齒決矣。

民國十三年來之禍亂相尋。實以制定憲法者妄鈔他國成文爲一大原因。且誤信歐美憲法史之政劇必須重演於吾國。以致無病呻吟。終造成心理上之大病。雖然。余之主張採用委員制。則非鈔瑞士及蘇俄之成文。乃以之爲借鑑而思吾國改造之良法耳。易曰「窮則變。變則通。通則久」。今之政治紛亂。已至水窮山盡之時。吾人之腦安得爲已往之不良政制所印定。而不求窮變通久之道耶。

現行之責任內閣制名爲鈔法國成文。實則鈔英國成文。英國君主爲歷史之遺留物。僅以之爲傀儡。而行責任內閣制。(議院政府制)使議院握政治之實權。此乃政治上之一種畸形。吾國而倣效之。未免可笑。其觀念之誤。在謂政治上不可不有一元首。殊不知總統並非

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造紙廠爲李鴻章氏。李氏於光緒十七年。設倫章機械造紙廠於上海。嗣後此項工廠。繼之陸續成立。現有重要工廠。約二十餘所。其最著者。爲滬口之財政部造紙廠。資本計有二百萬兩。每年產額。約七百餘萬磅。惟現在暫時停辦中。次之爲寶源與華興紙廠。均集有資本一百萬元。寶源設於上海。每年產額約一千五百萬磅。亦在於暫時停辦中。華興設於濟南。每年產額。約二百二十萬磅。吉林省設有中日合辦紙廠。名曰興林造紙公司。資本計有五百萬元。其餘別廠。規模較前述者稍小。資本多是不過五十萬。我國產紙最盛之區域。首推江西。該省製紙業者。約六千九百餘戶。男女職工總計二萬九千餘人。統計江西全省之紙產額。約占中國全國產額三分之一。江西製紙銷行各省頗盛。而以廣東爲最。查一九二二年。九江輸出之數額。總計有十八萬四千餘擔。價值二百十四萬七千兩。每年由九江輸入之外國紙。約計八萬餘兩。因九江爲贛省之中心。文化教育日見發達。新聞紙及各種印刷事業。非常進步。中國自製之紙。尚未能供給此項用途也。查中國紙之輸於各國者。僅供華僑之用。故額數有限。而外國洋紙之輸入中國者。則幾供我全國之需。故其額數甚大。民國二年輸入之額數。爲九十七萬餘擔。價值七百餘萬兩。至民國十一年輸入增至一百餘萬擔。價值一千三百餘萬兩。較之我國輸出在民國二年爲二十四萬餘擔。價值三百餘萬兩。迨至民國十一年。爲二十八萬餘擔。價值幾達四百萬兩。統計輸入之額。與輸出比率。其超過之額。如此之巨。苟我國人從事研究。急起直追。則將來之前途。大有希望也。

現代中華民國國民之第一要事

穆湘玥

何爲現代中華民國國民之第一要事。余嘗懸此爲問題以徵求答案矣。主張振興教育者十之五。振興實業者十之三。提倡道德者十之一。今試臚列其說如下。

主張振興教育者之言曰。在昔專制時代。猶以民爲邦本。何況現在之中國。號爲民主。乃以民智不開之故。一切事業。咸感人材之缺乏。際茲環球交通之時。東西各國人士。咸挾其科學智識。以爲農戰工戰商戰政戰之利器。凡百事業。皆日新月異而歲不同。惟我國則瞠乎其後。無論農工商政。皆無科學智識以爲之基礎。或雖略知一二。而語焉不詳。不能精益求精。以與外人競爭。故吾以爲政治之腐敗。實業之幼稚。皆非貧弱之根本原因。唯教育不興。全國人民之不識字者。佔百分之八十以上。是爲吾國之根本弱點。若不急圖補救。集全國人民之力於振興教育之一點。則雖日言富國强國。無異緣木求魚。故吾人以爲振興教育。實爲現代中華國民之第一要事。主張振興實業者之言曰。否否不然。現代吾國人民之未受教育者。雖居多數。固不能不注意於振興教育。然以之爲目前第一要事。則吾未之能信。試問若非先從事於振興實業以裕民生。則吾最大多數衣食不周之平民。何能忍飢耐寒以入校求學。即使彼等平民能知求學之重要。暫時移其謀衣謀食之心。以專心向學。則此項爲數非常鉅大之教育經費。當此司農仰屋之時。亦勢必無從設法。故與其振興教育。徒託空言。毋寧先集全國人民之力。以振興實業。實業興。則平民之衣食無憂。而教育經費。亦可恃實業餘利以爲挹注。此吾國古哲先富而後教之義。實目前之第一要事也。

主張提倡道德者之言曰。主張振興教育實業者之言善矣。然吾意則別有在。教育實業固爲立國之兩大要素。然在今日之中國。非先提倡道德。實不足以與言振興教育與實業。吾國今日非無教育。特其一大部分爲不講道德之教育。吾國今日非無實業。特其一大部分爲不講道德之實業。人欲橫行。天理泯滅。無論教育實業。多以欺詐爲能。爭奪爲事。以此而言教育。何以端人心而肅風化。以此而言實業。何以培國本而利民生。此吾所以不得不以提倡道德爲現代中華民國之第一要事也。

主張提倡革命者之言曰。諸君之言。皆所以經常而非所以達變。不觀乎今日之中國乎。軍閥官閥。狼狽爲奸。肆一人之野心。塗萬民之膏血。農民哭於野。工商哭於市。學界人士。則以學費無著而日號哭於政府官吏之門。顚連困苦。無所告訴。於其時其地。而欲言教育言實業言道德。雖在聾啞。猶知其不可能。此吾所以主張先革軍閥官閥之命。以自救於塗炭之中。不知諸君於意云何。

上述種種答案。余以爲皆是也。亦皆非也。因余之問題。爲現代中華民國國民之第一要事。所應首先注意者。爲現代。爲中華民國。爲國民。現代云云。非過去。又非將來之謂也。中華民國云云。非一省一縣一城一市。而爲一國。又非並立於地球上之其他各國中之一國。而爲中華民國。國民云云。非爲一般毫無智識不解國民爲何物之人民。又非爲士爲農爲工爲商之各個人。而爲有智識有職業而不以政治爲生活者之國民。明乎此。始可與言本問題之答案。

諸君當知在今日之中國。有一極大要事。必須首先解決。無論爲士爲農爲工爲商。皆須向

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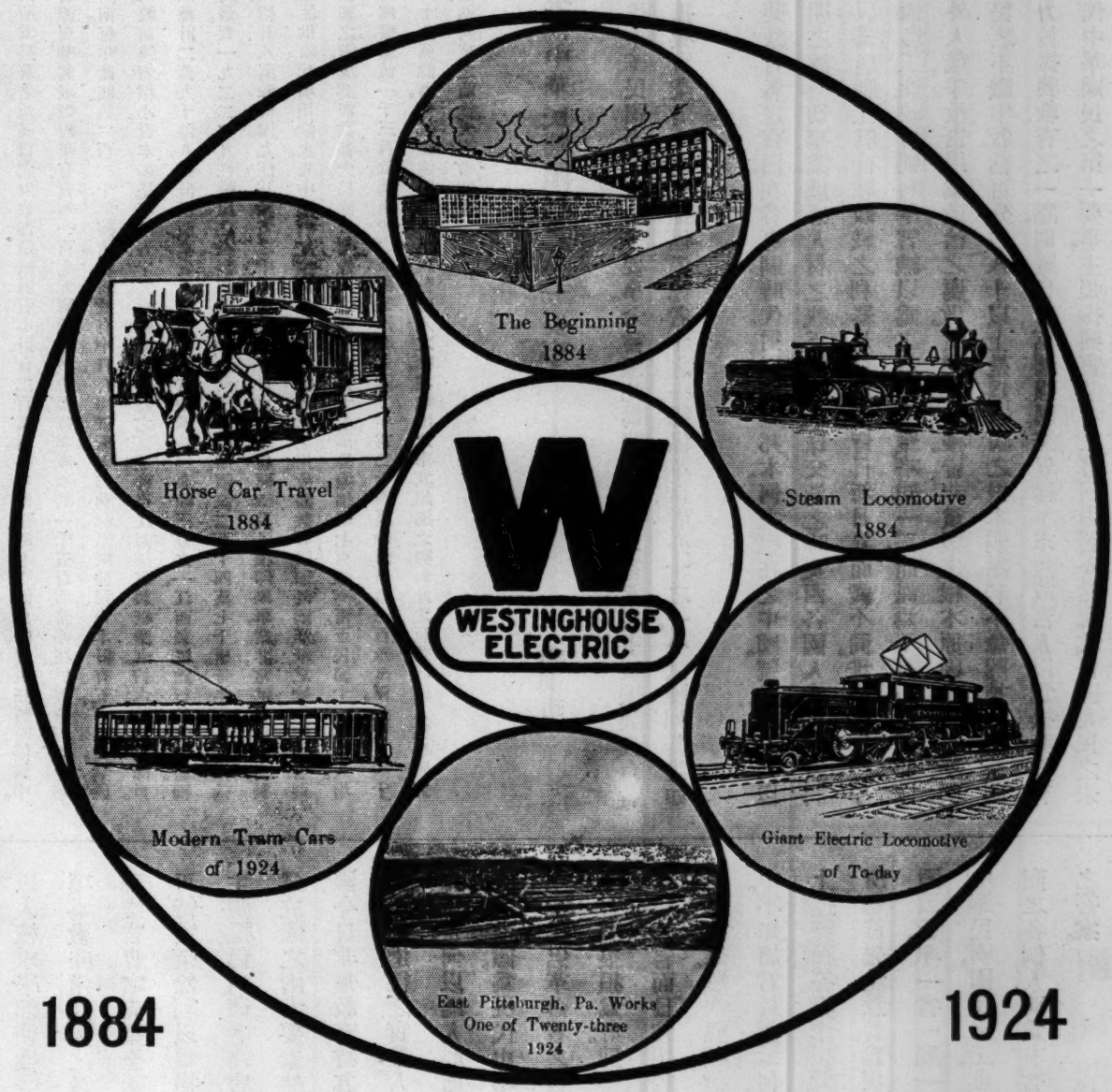

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近四十年常稱爲電氣時代者亦爲美電洋行之發達時期溯自一小工廠爲起點時在一八八四年至今一九二四年已有大工廠二十三所修理處二十五所工人五萬以上世界各地設事務所此四十年中美電之工程與研究實大有助與世界電氣之大進步故在今日凡美電之電氣出品無不精美推爲絕品上圖中央之美電商標即四十年來精求深考之良好成績

Westinghouse Electric International Co.

Shanghai—Hankow—Hongkong—Tientsin

美電洋行

上海　漢口　香港　天津

Westinghouse

每包四百磅重量紗之銀數　　每擔棉花原料銀數

一月	最高.一九五	最低.一九〇	最高.三三,二五	最低.三二,五〇
二月	,, 二〇八	,, 一九八	,, 三三,五〇	,, 三三,二五
三月	,, 二〇九	,, 二〇二	,, 三四,二五	,, 三二,七五
四月	,, 二〇一	,, 一八八	,, 三三,九五	,, 三三,〇〇
五月	,, 一八八	,, 一六八	,, 三三,五〇	,, 三二,二五
六月	,, 一九二	,, 一七二	,, 三二,〇〇	,, 三一,〇〇
七月	,, 一七八,五〇	,, 一六五	,, 三四,〇〇	,, 三三,〇〇
八月	,, 一七三,六〇	,, 一六二,二〇	,, 三二,〇〇	,, 二八,五〇
九月	,, 一六四,五〇	,, 一五〇,〇〇	,, 三三,〇〇	,, 二八,五〇
十月	,, 一五五	,, 一四八	,, 二八,五〇	,, 二四,五〇
十一月	,, 一五七	,, 一三七	,, 二五,五〇	,, 二四,〇〇
十二月	,, 一三九	,, 一三一	,, 二四,〇〇	,, 二二,〇〇

自一月至四月間棉花行市每擔計銀二十二至二十四兩十六枝紗則每包由一百三十二兩至一百四十兩其時花紗價尙屬平穩無甚懸殊後以日本市面低壓影響及於中國此爲一種之原因而美國花市亦經衰落中國則反增紡織錠子此係去年之大概情形也後以中國及英美間之匯兌費驟然高漲紗廠之進步受一打擊去歲夏季前每磅英金可換墨洋五元現已漲至九元差高一倍之多金洋亦見高漲卽紡織機較諸去年亦漲至百分之二十分有許多廠家尙在籌備建造中未經開辦因此破產者有之有若干廠停止進行以待匯費合算之時期在中國北省往往各廠所用之機又不一致大抵B&W之汽鍋最爲合用此亦是紗花業之一種障礙何能暢行無阻又以英國廠家罷工之風潮此項汽鍋不能如期訂裝來華此種情形幾於各廠皆有然若彼此以誠實及適當之方法處理無患乎此吾知十六支紗必能每包盈四十至五十元據聞有五萬錠子之某廠本年若無市面特殊之變動可盈二百萬元讀者當知中國北省之紗廠用英製之機實所罕見在天津英商經理機器之行實繁有徒亦以不能如期交貨營業有限想不數年後英國廠工之糾紛或可解決屆時必能進步英國商行不難回復此項之貿易南北各省如有關注於英製之機者則對於英廠之商標應嚴切考察因此事關於花紗之實業甚鉅大好商場處於競爭時代機器與出貨均應雙方顧到何可忽視英國之製造機器家來至中國游歷時天津一埠不可不去參觀因該處爲中國北省紗廠實業之中心點也

國民須努力自衛

謝永森

國家當多難之秋全視國民自衛之能力如何而定其成敗東西洋各國一般國民對於捍衛地方之觀念靡不爭先恐後各就力之所及踴躍從公視國事猶之家事決無人焉當禍患及身之際尙冥然罔覺不思振拔之方列强與盛之原卽基於此返觀我國値此戰雲彌漫全國各地方之有力者則挈其眷屬衣飾紛紛依租界爲樂土其無力者則束手待斃望人拯救此種現象固屬無大國民之常態然貧弱之原亦係於此刻聞上海地方士紳中之具有遠大目光者有全省自衛團之發起雖其結果如何尙須視蘇省人民自衛之能力究有幾分可做到然既有蘇人提倡於前更望各省繼起於後只須萬衆一心推倒軍閥易於反掌倘猶事觀望徘徊欲以一紙呼籲和平之空言期盼一般野心家之覺悟恐抱薪救火必有自焚之一日事急矣患深矣當局既無保安之能力國民應謀自救之良方自衛團之組織尙望急起直追勿再託詞推諉由一鄉推及一省由一省推及全國則不特民治精神庶乎可覩卽國家轉禍爲福之機未始不繫乎此設主持其事者不得其人或響應而起者毫無實力則禍變之來有非吾人所忍言矣願我親愛之同胞三復思之

Three Famous Brands

三種著名
美國煉乳

Carnation Evaporated

花牌淡乳

Peacock Sweetened Condensed

孔雀牌甜乳

Peony Evaporated

牡丹牌淡乳

When you use any of these brands you may be sure of getting pure milk produced under ideal conditions

Sole Distributors for the Orient

American Milk Products Corporation

美商

榮發牛乳公司

Glen Line Building

Shanghai

此共同目標而進行。皆須盡其力之所能。首先解決此事。此事不解決。則所謂教育所謂實業所謂道德。皆以此事而延擱而摧殘而無立足之地。然其事又非革命而爲國民對於政治之改進運動。余以爲宜集全國人民中之有智識有職業者。組織一中華政治改進社。爲有形式有精神之結合可。爲有精神而無形式之結合亦可。各人於本身職業問題外。悉其全力。以從事於政治改進運動。增進政治常識。提高政治道德。喚起政治責任。務使全國中有智識有職業之國民。皆能覺悟明瞭。政治之不良。其原因不在於政府官吏之腐敗。而在乎國民自身放棄政治運動。縱容此腐敗之政府官吏。今以選舉爲例以證明之。

民主國主權在民。其所以行使此主權者。惟在選舉。吾國民習慣生活於前清專制政治之下。爲時已久。故多忽視選舉。以其缺乏政治常識。故選舉不易得人。以其缺乏政治道德。故不以賣票爲恥。以其缺乏政治責任。故以放棄選舉權及被選舉權爲潔身自好。不知以此之故。善良者既裹足不前。則魚肉鄉民之土豪。舞文弄墨之奸猾。咸得乘間運動。藉選舉爲護符。仰軍閥之鼻息。蠅營狗苟。惟利是圖。以致神奸鉅猾。得假借民主之名。爲荼毒生靈之具。雖謂十三年來吾民自身所受一切痛苦。皆由此而來。亦非過論。嗚呼議員之不良。實吾國民不注意選舉所應得之結果。假使吾國民中之有智識有職業者。能於民國建設之始。選舉有氣節有學識之人爲議員。則國事之壞。何至於此。茲僅就選舉一端而論。吾國民已不能辭其責矣。

語有之。前事之不忘。後事之師也。故余以爲在現代之中華民國有智識有職業之國民。萬不可再蹈以前潔身自好。貽誤國家之覆轍。人人當以改進政治爲己責。明是非。辨善惡。是則是之。非則非之。善則善之。惡則惡之。務使是者善者造福於民者。舉以當政治之衝。而排除非者惡者爲害於民者於政治舞台以外。並不論何人當局。吾國民皆須加以嚴正之監督。俾使爲善者有所勸。爲惡者有所懲。如是則民主政治。始可實現於吾國。一切教育實業。由此皆得從容展布。而不致再偭促於惡濁政治之下。吾中華民國之前途。其庶幾乎。其庶幾乎。

美退賠款用途之芻議

馮炳南

美國退還庚子賠款之餘額。據彼國國會議決案。大體上用之於教育及文化事業。最近美國著名教育家孟祿博士特爲此事來華。美國朝野之主旨可知也。顧教育兩字。含義甚廣。而第二批退還賠款之數額。實甚有限。畢竟施用之於何種何級（Grade）之教育。乃爲最適當而有效。是不可以不研究之。

依吾華人所見。美退賠款宜全數用之於發展中國之平民教育及初等教育。其理由有如左述。

（一）近代民治國家。所需要者。因爲各種傑出之人才。而尤爲一般平民智識之健全。蓋近代國家與上古及中古不同。崇拜領袖之制度已成過去。一切社會事業與國家建設。均賴有多數良好之公民以爲基柱。故由中國需要言。應用之於平民教育及初等教育。

（二）依中國教育部第五次教育統計。全國國民學校數僅有十一萬二千。國民學校學生總數僅三百四十六萬有奇。以中國全國人口四萬萬計之。當不及百分之一。中國辦教育多年。僅有如此之成績。可駭亦復可嘆。今年幸新近發起之平教運動。各地均有進行。其費用省而設備簡。可以少數之經費極短之時間。造成許多識字之公民。

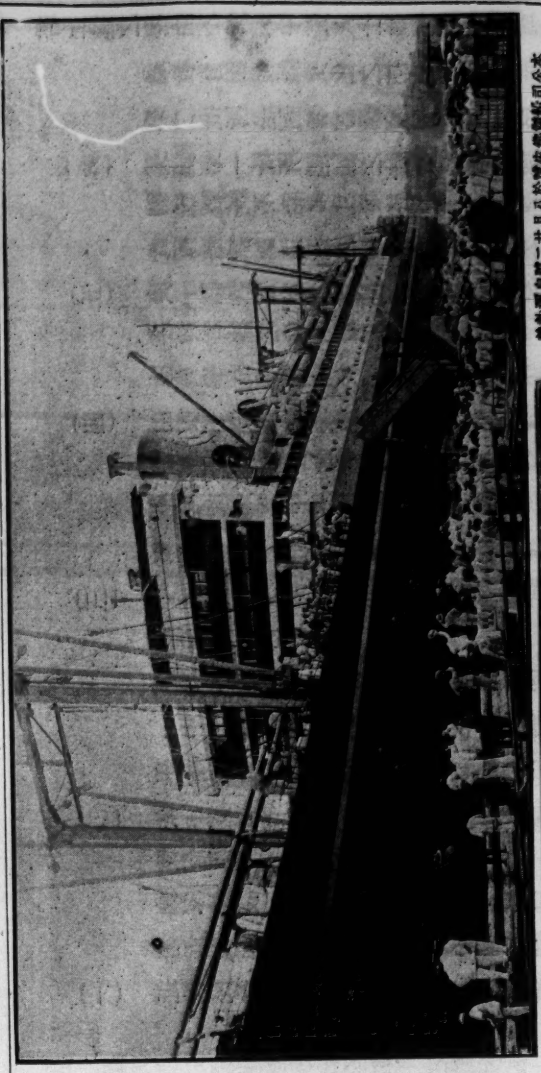
（三）中國現狀一時不能改良。致各種專門人才雖有特異才能。亦不能於擾亂之國家與枯萎之社會中。有所效力。而欲現狀改良。非人民智識普及有相當之覺悟不可。此則爲中外所公認者。故陶冶平民。並非漠視英傑。發展初等教育。並非妨害專門教育。且無寧謂平民教育之發展。足以輔助專門教育而益顯其功能。

（四）由庚子賠款之溯原觀之。吾人亦以爲退還之後。應用之平民教育。何以故。庚賠由於拳亂。拳亂由於平民之愚陋無知。今承友邦之善意。退還此款而使中國用之於有益之途。則最正當之用途。當然須用之於提高一級平民之智識。

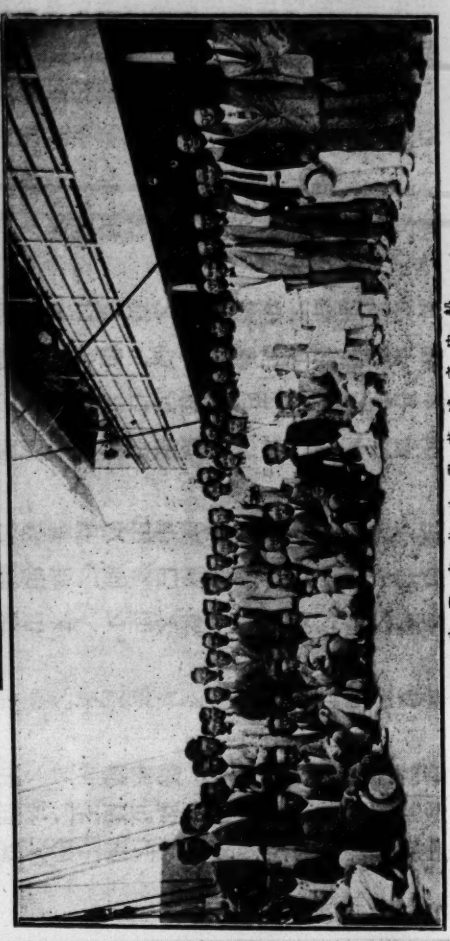
（五）庚子賠款。爲友邦退回。而實中國人民所輸納。中國各省之人民。既普通的擔負此種賠款。則退還之後。自應普及於各省及各鎮鄉。方爲公平。若設置高等教育。則校數既不能多。且限於若干大都會。一般人不能普受其益。

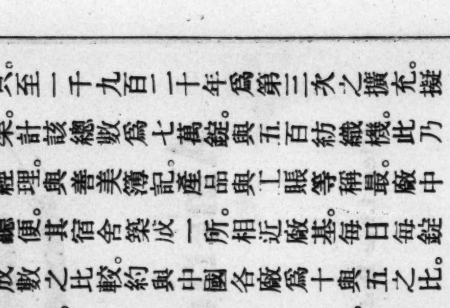
（六）美國第一批所退回之賠款。已指定辦理清華學校幷爲遣送留美學生之用。則第二批所退回者。當然須用之於平民教育。蓋必如此方爲並顧專門教育與普通教育。而發展文化之初衷。乃完全而無缺。

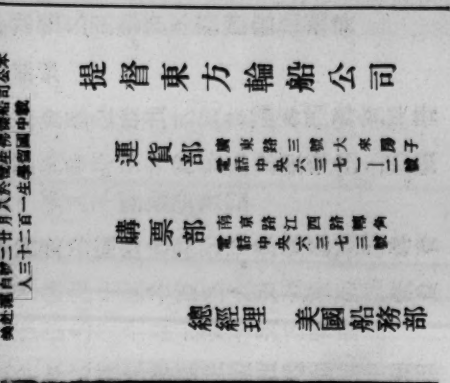
若上述之理由不謬。則中美人士如何明定此項賠款之用途。可不待煩言而決矣。



拿大之運貨快而不乘客或貨物可直達美國坎舒舒服服計每十二日開一次頭等公司船隻均可受極之洋船五艘自上海開往神戶橫濱香港新加坡檳榔嶼而至孟買本公司備有大華輪船







上海匯豐銀行

規定股本　洋五千萬元
收足股本　洋一千萬元
股東負責額　洋二千萬元
公積金　英金四百五十萬磅
（即洋二千四百五十萬元）
營業　各商存銀　流期　定期
收買本埠期票　及辦理一切銀行
應辦事宜
匯票　本行匯票可匯至倫敦及歐洲印度
新金山美國中國日本等處各大通
商碼頭
總行　香港
分行　廈門　暹羅　巴塔維亞　孟買
克而克搭　廣州　煙臺　可倫坡
福州　海防　亨堡　漢口　哈爾
濱　伊羅伊羅　布軸化　神戶
可喇倫伯倫　倫敦
諸國馬拉夾　小呂宋　長崎　紐
約　東京　檳榔　仰光　西貢
舊金山　上海　新嘉坡　沙喇倍
約　升其伯塔乃　天津　青島
海參崴　橫濱

上海匯豐銀行及虹口分行告白

啟者本行股本洋五千萬元收足股本洋一千
萬元股東負責額洋二千萬元公積金英金四
百五十萬磅洋二千四百五十萬元
總行設在香港分行設在廈門暹羅巴搭維亞
孟買克而克搭廣州烟臺可倫坡大連福州海
防亨堡漢口哈爾濱伊羅伊羅意布軸化神戶
可喇倫伯倫敦法國馬拉夾小呂宋長崎紐約
東京檳榔仰光西貢舊金山上海新嘉坡沙喇
倍約升其伯塔乃天津青島海參威橫濱
各商存銀或流期（即來往賬）或定期均請至
本行面議
本行收買本埠期票並辦理一切銀行應辦事
宜
本行匯票可匯至倫敦歐洲印度新金山美國
中國日本等處各大通商碼頭
民國十年四月一日

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
SHANGHAI

世界無線電話事業之發展與吾國應取何種進行政策

方子衡

無線電近十年來已由科學上之試驗品。一變而爲日用之交通利器。歐戰劇烈。各國科學家悉心研究。發明甚多。戰後仍不遺餘力。從事改良。迄今猛進無已。大有一日千里之勢。歐美列強。以及南美澳非諸小國。莫不有大小電站數百處。以至數千處。卽吾東隣之日本。縱橫電站。亦不下千餘處。美國則有電信站一萬六千餘處。無線電話站六百餘處。餘如各國海上之船隻及軍艦。莫不設有無線電站。惟此最有價值之無線電。當其產生之初。各國政府多秘而不宣。專供軍用。其後漸次發展。用於商業。及無線電話改良以來。近三年之發展。在各國竟成家常日用之品。蓋其爲無上之交通利器也。其他各種利益。有不能盡述者矣。美國無論何處。可用無線電話機聽聆總統名人演說。居家可聽各處氣候報告商情消息等等。歐洲諸國居家而聽紐約銀市漲落。倫敦貨價行情。蓋常事也。返觀吾國。交通未及發達。全國運輸交通之鐵路。費大而難舉。猶屬可言。傳達交通之電信。資少而易辦。竟付缺如。益何可嘆。而政府且以無線電爲軍用品。不肯公諸於民。不知此種政策。已成歷史上之陳跡。不復可行矣。今夏瑞士舉行國際無線電話同盟會。議案中有曰。「請求各國政府之仍然禁止人民擅用無線電話機者。卽行收回此種禁令。」其意實指吾國。蓋當今世界各國。未有不開放者。卽如東隣之日本。去年地震時。無線電話顯其功效。後政府卽獎勵人民而公開之。惟吾國尙在夢昧中耳。然以吾國土地之大。人民之衆。民智之低。外交之繁。於未履行此種事業公開之前。有多數問題須待解決者。子衡歷觀歐美諸國近年此事業發展之經過。加以考慮。參合吾國情形而研究之。謹將一得之愚。貢獻國人。至全國詳細施行計畫。因限於篇幅。不及備載。按無線電事業可分二種。一爲無線電報。一爲無線電話。無線電報政府有專利之者如日。有公開於人民者如美。吾國成例。無線電報爲政府有。以其有利可收。惟政府辦限於財力。不能各處皆有。於此事業發展。實有莫大阻礙。人民辦則隨需要而設。發展機會大而廣。利弊顯然。順天演之公理。察自然之趨勢。其爲民有物也無疑。縱按有線電事業而論。小城僻鄉。民可辦之。則無線電至少亦須倣此而行。一旦有事。政府收回管理特權。正可於法律規定之。苟如是辦。吾國電信事業。庶幾有希望矣。無線電話可有二種建設。（一）商用雙方通話站。（二）單方播送站。雙方通話站。不過一種商業交通機關。無甚難題。惟單方播送站。爲一種新式公開事業。多問題焉。一處設機發無線電話。是爲播送站。(Broadcasting Station)人家可備小機而聽之。於播送站方面。爲無直接利益之一種事業。費錢而播送。無收回處。各國施行有種種方法。英則有一般人民向政府請專利而設播送站。設法而得費。然未能直接取之於私家之置聽具者。今日勢已破產。此制不可採用矣。私家聽具。英政府則征之以薄稅。以資稽考。美則用公開方法。任各大事業如報館製造家商家等自設播送站。征之以稅。於機件及私家裝置。概不征稅。今此事業在美發達情形。與各大事業並駕齊驅。一千九百二十三年出口貨額。竟達千萬美金以上。吾國當酌二法而行之。播送站制須採於美。收稅制須採於英。庶幾各盡其美。收費方法可令人民之買收話機者。向就地郵局登錄付費。違者科罪。於此政府可多一筆進款。在租界亦如之。外人亦須照辦。至播送站只准國人設立。於外人則屏之。而爲獎勵製造家計。於機件當免稅。蓋有五大理由焉。

一　無線電話機係日用娛樂品。非消耗品。世界文明。端賴交通。無線電話傳遞消息。捷速而費廉。遠過有線電話與電報。美國目下完全以無線電話作普及教育之利器。關於公共演講。均藉此傳佈於各地。試思此等教育事業有關之無線電話機。豈可征稅。理由一。

二　製造家創辦公司。製造機件。用款已屬不貲。製造之後。又須借廣告之力。傳播各處。凡此種種。均須費用。製造家負擔若是其重。萬難再負稅輸。政府應予體諒。免科稅輸。理由二。

三　無線電話機目下尙在幼稚時代。吾國不乏多才之士。如果研究製造。將來必能有所發明。在未發明之前。製造家犧牲金錢極多。因須再三試驗。始克成功。既發明之後。又必向政府請求專利。凡此種種。均須費用。若政府事前再征以重稅。則將來製成後。售價必昂。使一般人無力購置。而無線電事業竟因以阻遏。尤非所宜。此不應征稅之理由三。

四　與無線電話同一性質之留聲機電影機等。人民製造。政府並不徵稅。則製造無線話機。又焉能徵稅。理由四。

五　無線電事業在外國尙係萌芽時代。在我國尙未產生之期。我政府應先着祖鞭。早事培植。且此等事業在未發達以前。先使全國人民得一種潛勢力。與普及教育大有關係。如政府對製造家征稅而摧殘之。他日外貨充斥。危險萬分。此不應征稅之理由五。

十三 雅精 蓋無 雙世

酵母生料

代售處
海上南京路 先施公司
科福泰永利豐安公公司
藥房司司司

總批發處
海上廣東路十六號 先施公司

海上大華利衛生食料廠謹啟

惠顧不勝歡迎之至 請認明商標 庶不致漁目混珠也

內含最補身體之資料在耳 如蒙

身體虧弱 不但可做精良麪包 又能服食以補身體 至於

且此精 不但可做精良麪包 又能服食以補身體 至於

酵品無異 決非其他自製之酵汁 爲適宜 緣以此精

上純雅 效驗奇異 實爲麪包作 即名曰雅士精是也 其質非常

製各種發酵作品 特聘歐洲著名化學家 專司研

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賜顧諸君注意

見各傷餘行治希
效種風年銷喘馬
神氣感五神洛
速喘冒治十藥氏

售出有均房藥大國各界世

頃聞吾政府已法定各船隻過五百噸載重者。須裝無線電。然國人製造。尙寥若晨星。若不鼓勵而獎進之。殆無異下令噶國人買外貨也。

總之目下無線電話事業。在吾國勢在必行。已有外人投資而建設者。蓋欲涉足先登。苟吾民不之加意。則恐此新實業將又在外人之掌上。危矣哉。外人視無線電話爲無上之宣傳機關。謂其力有倍於報紙文字者。蓋乃實事。報紙記載或屬不確。美國總統用無線電話演說。全國人民親聆之。試問其影響爲何如。

英美日諸國與我國無線電交涉。現尙未已。權利之損失與否。全視當局者頭腦之是否明白。蓋無線電事業不啻一國之口與耳。被人攫奪則無異聾啞。深望國人加以注意。聞今冬巴黎將開萬國電信會議。我國亦須派員列席。任務之重。莫此爲甚。苟能克盡厥職。不喪國體。不失權利。則未始非我國無線電事業一線之曙光。否則外人耽耽虎視。欲得而甘心。吾人不加防範。拱手以讓。則其後患誠不忍言矣。

商人之國慶希望

韓玉麟

嗚呼。今日何日。非吾國雙十節國慶紀念日乎。非民國第十三屆雙十節國慶紀念日乎。試問此十三屆國慶。非年年慶祝其福國利民。使農歌於野。商樂於市乎。無如年復一年。財政竭蹶如故也。平民嗷困如故也。農礦委棄如故也。商業凋零如故也。憂時之士。目擊心傷。哀遺棄玉璞。何可勝收。出產之富。更列強所望塵莫及。詎意農學勿講。隴畝任其曠廢。不遑墾中。牧礦務勿興。玉璞任其遺棄。不遑開發。徒使遍地窖藏。出土無由。殊爲可惜。晚近二三十年中。稍有一二經驗之士。從而振興。於是始有墾牧礦務之事業發現。雖萌芽僅露。寶藏未興。尙覺差強人意。慰情勝無。惟是出產既盛於閉關時代。而運輸一道。自不可或緩。且運輸利便。爲懋遷唯一要素。蓋互市在商。供求能如期以赴。則中外信孚。可立於商戰之場矣。故農礦爲裕國福民之要圖。而運輸尤通商惠工之先導。運輸事業。苟能加以擴充。漸臻普遍。商人之國慶希望。

所用各種種植棉花之法則。含有播種子。下肥料、揀花、軋棉、打包、裝船等。均使閱者有頗大之興味。北方所產棉花。細絲長度平均爲一寸。或六分之一寸。或八分之一寸。其棉絲頗似 Pruvian。且顏色優美可愛。惟其絲太細耳。以上之棉。爲北方本地之棉子所產出也。近有多噸美國所產之棉子。由鄰近各驗花局。分給各種棉者佈種之。各局最後之確定。Jrice 爲美棉用於該地最早。及種植最廣者。其次則爲 Lone Star, Cook's Big Ball。最後則爲 Banker's Account。未及數年。吾等卽可見有較好之棉絲。爲進口之棉子所產出也。

新式之農具。尙未用之。因其缺少農學上之改良。及中國棉田之狹小耳。棉田之闊度。平均不及半英畝。其種植之時。或用馬。或用騾。或僱用人工。工資底微不堪。因未有科學作用之種植也。種棉之時。並無規定有少許之農夫。以爲田中十分豐饒。乃接連而種棉。約二年或三年後。在原田復種麥。或他種蔬菜之類。如遇旱年。皆以老法灌溉。卽用河水。或運河內之水。灌至田間。而至現今。乃用人力。或馬力。以輪機將水送入田中矣。

於五月之初。爲種棉之期。下棉子時。卽散佈於田中各處。約一月之後。長苗於棉子內生出矣。揀花時。在十月霜降之前。其澆肥料之具。用時頗有奇趣。雖外國種棉者亦有用之。肥料共有兩種。一爲 home product。一爲棉子餅及豆餅 home product。於種棉時。前後用人類之糞。以水混合調和。使其稀薄。而後以長柄之匙。散佈於田土之上。此種肥料。價目頗爲便宜。棉子餅及豆餅大小約十英寸。厚約半英寸。須分成半英寸大小之塊後。以手放入棉田之花根旁。埋入田中。深約四分之一。

每畝種植棉花之費用。甚難確定。因多數乃自己種植。僱用他人者甚少。其工資。每年自三十元至七十元。供給膳宿。亦有僅出洋四元至十元。相助一季。計每畝田中。可產棉花。自六十磅至一百五十磅。粗棉每包打七折。或七五折。其價目。爲二十一兩至二十三兩。種棉之肥料。其價頗賤。棉子不必向他人購買。因每年所積下之子。亦可種之。該地無大規模之棉田。因無工藝上學問故也。

該省紡織廠與產棉之數。幾平行直上。一千九百十四年。北省大都無紗織廠。近時則羅佈林立。以天津之發展爲更速。茲將天津及鄰省廠數。列表如下。

廠名	年分	紗錠	織器
內外(華洋)	1914	五千	H&B 洋

公公	1918	1919	1919
直隸	2,099,381(磅)	4,794,083(磅)	6,104,349(包)
山東	720,787	3,429,610	3,873,500
山西	304,322	99,370	490,000
奉天	680,000	720,000	
河南	268,161	2,746,620	2,531,600
湖北	2,370,000	4,300,000	3,971,342
江蘇	3,368,500	4,128,500	8,890,000
浙江	724,000	743,000	1,638,000
福建	.....	78,150	73,420
江西	131,250	16,900	16,400
四川	.....	.....	.....
安徽	243 000	125,530	.....
總數	10,022,700(磅)	19,577,000(磅)	27,500,000(包)

以上爲天津近時棉業改進會所報告之棉花總數。計有六百萬包。每包約有五百磅許。當一千九百十九年。中國紗廠聯合會報告。上海全年出產棉花。約有四百萬包。每包約有五百磅許。天津棉業改進會。及中國紗廠聯合會。所報告之總數。相差甚遠。定必報告差誤。調查不確。現有內地多數之人民。在家自行紡織。故此項調查者。力不能及也。吾儕現可明悉。直隸省之天津。成爲棉花出產中心點。因有富裕生棉之供給。粗紗之必需品。及節省高貴之運費。天津之紡織業豐富茂盛。出人意料之外。至於如此。茲將江蘇湖北直隸山東山西五省中產棉之百分率。列表如下。

	1918	1919		1918	1919
1 江蘇	35·70%	21·00	6 福建	2·63	14
2 湖北	20·41	21·60	7 安徽	2·10	·6
3 直隸	18·15	23·00	8 江西	·91	·10
4 山東	6·23	17·00	9 陝西	5·19	·37
5 山西	2·32	·5	10 浙江	6·26	3·80

中國北方棉花實業之歷史及其發展

近二十年來中國北方之棉花實業及織物等類發展甚速中西人聞之莫不驚奇回憶一千九百年拳匪擾亂時人民知悉培植棉花之方法甚少至於現今每年可獲棉花百萬磅之多耕種地約有百萬畝許由此觀之將來之成績必優美可觀吾儕官首先考察棉花如何能發達成功及在北方之紡織如何能日見興盛誠急務也

天津爲中國北方最大之紗廠地及最繁盛之中心點如上海之在南方相同中國除上海以外當推天津爲第二緊要棉花之製造及新種花田之中心點上海爲最著名紡織中心點過去數年中棉花實業發達甚速使人驚異而滿足在過去數年中約有五十萬錠子及數千只織機運入中國吾儕將知天津之棉花實業何以如此之迅速發達耶

天津爲通商口岸之一相近北京約有八十英里許有鐵道連接之而天津之地位在直隸省最爲重要距上海七百五十英里天津商業發達之機會究其故因該處爲中國北方最豐富省分之出口地且由天津旱道出口運至蒙古甚爲便利畜類出產及棉花等物爲天津最主要之出口貨也

北方諸省所產之棉均運至天津間或運至日本者不過少數而已因日本對於此項紡織布疋材料爲必需之品且運至美國之後和以羊毛製造各種毛毯之類究其實在美國爲巨大之買棉主顧去年棉花出口由四十四萬二千擔增至五十七萬二千擔（每擔平均一百三十三磅）目下棉花之種植大概未有精美之功效且該地天氣惡劣泥土不肥較之揚子江區域相差甚遠將來非有精明優美之科學相助不可當一千九百年未曾統計棉花之約數至一千九百零二年稍有統計可觀其數量約有七萬磅許運至外國日本及中國各口岸爲多數二十年來天津出口之棉花頗多每年出口自五千萬磅增至百萬磅現有多數委托販賣者調查棉花出產品如下昔時各種鴉片之種植地受政府禁止現今該種植地改爲花田矣近時各紗廠聯合會及改進會皆設立棉花調查所以便棉花出口之時不被販戶混水攙來棉花之價目高貴之至茲將產棉各省每省有多少之種棉地並有多少之棉花產額列表如下

凡士林 Vaseline PETROLEUM JELLY

家用靈便良藥 外搽 內服

此膏專治皮膚傷疾如刀割火燙疥瘡凍瘃無名腫痛及皮膚擦傷等症將此膏搽於患處即能舒暢或受寒鼻塞可搽少許於鼻孔或受熱喉痛（可服一茶匙）或小兒胎毒皮膚燥裂髮際鬚鬚無不應手奏效誠家家宜備之珍品也

此凡士林牌製品係美國紐約且士寶公司所製如無此商標與本公司之名義均屬僞貨

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Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Cons'd., New York, U. S. A.

業蒸蒸日上大利可操左券證諸泰西諸國商戰稱雄海陸運輸往來無阻亦莫非受交通便利之賜吾國地大物博而商業競爭每殿於人後者祇以交通窒塞往往不能推銷海外吸收他國金融即國內僻遠商埠亦不能互通貿易商業不振實基於此現在吾國除京漢京奉京綏京張津浦隴海滬甯滬杭武長各路交通差稱完備此外若粵漢川漢告成不知何日以通都巨埠運輸事業缺乏如此違論窮鄉僻鎮宜其仍付闕如且產品供給實賴於偏僻鄉鎮縱不能直接運輸設猶有少許舟車所至人力所通何致貨棄於地坐令來源梗阻呼應不靈列於商戰之場負負徒呼安望其有發展之一日耶或謂吾國病在交通事業不能發展何其諒哉吾儕在商言商商業不振之情勢既如此而交通事業之幼稚又如彼不得不望吾有志商人深悟猛省奮起直追戮策戮力注重交通事業俾灌輸其全國出產之供求如人體之血脈流通而後已國利民福在於斯農歌商樂在於斯夫如是國家財政何患竭蹶平民生計何患頓困農礦事業何患委棄商市氣象何患凋零吾儕商人對此國慶紀念不勝擊香頌禱者也

韓玉麟

中國女界之活動

愛倫紀女士之名爲中國新婦女界所習聞者近十年來對於婦女界之活動提倡不遺餘力中國男女各界之心理上無不自此女士之印象造至本年春間此項活動佔至大部分勢力喚醒女界之酣夢蓋婦女歷受種種壓迫沿習成風此次登高一呼變而爲女界之新紀元足以爲唾史上生色焉日除寢倫紀女士外間接與西方之提倡女權家如羅沙琨特蓋爾漫夫人許理納夫人屋爾司脫福利爾撒本得倍皮爾及甘勃爾等遙相感應而直接與婦女界發生一種之影響者則如勿臘克女士是也勿女士於上年夏季偕同羅賽爾游歷此邦以故與此間之女界不無有多少之接觸近期是項活動組織良美有一定之程序在北京天津上海粵東長沙及中國省會各處所在皆有各該處設有兩大重要之團體其一婦女投票選舉會一則女權運動聯合會該二會一如英國提倡之女權聯合會同一步驟其宗旨不外剔除僅爲男界所獨享各種利益之惡法以維護女界之權利打破男界所獨有之繼承權藉以維持女界之經濟獨立權前之女界教育僅限於家庭之一種瑣屑事務應即變更制度以獲同等之學識所有國內各學校女界亦得加入學校應取公選主義男女界均享有國民同等之權利夫婦間父母及子女等對於個人及業產等繼承問題應將民法修改男女應取平等主義婚姻法律應有雙方平權之規定至相當年歲之婚姻及重婚納妾等條應歸入刑律以內售淫及價賣婢女纏足等項本國法律所不許應一律禁絕婚女勞工服務同等之工作而得同等之代價應設一種保護法以張未來之母權以上所述各則均爲婦女投票選舉會及女權聯合會應有之權利也此項活動範圍顯然日見擴大不僅限於女界之投票選舉權一端而已然若不先於社會及教育經濟各方面從事競爭以冀將來之佔有基礎而得一種之保障其政治問題不將愈形棘手耶

中國之女權頗難伸張因其非惟受各界之阻礙且自數千年前以迄歐化東漸其一種傳下之習慣尚未免除故其自動之束縛不啻梏其手足而已即有活動亦不足爲歷史或實際之基礎然逃愛司魁士演說適得其反今將指出數段以作談助據歷史所載於西歷紀元前六百九十年至七百十二年間則有武則天之專政餘如木蘭之代父從軍曹大家之續脩漢史際此輕視女界時代而有斯偉大之活動實較勝於現時之女界也當中日戰後羣知非受歐化不足以救國設學校普授男女學生以冀挽救於萬一雖女子入學爲守舊者之所嫉惡然亦不得不然耳曾疑何時而各學生對於所謂愛國者政治者社會者職務者方始明瞭而知世界潮流之趨向及於己身及國家關係之密切也值一千九百年中俄密約宣佈後各界愛國志士羣起呼號以促政府之廢約而女界亦於斯時互相奔走以爲外交後盾女界中如康同薇薛錦琴等亦在張園開會演說當數千之衆侃侃演講詞句之激昂實所罕聞誠爲女界活動之第一聲又於一千九百十一年因政府之腐敗羣起革命而秋瑾女士亦於斯時演一驚人之偉事洩彼害於浙江之紹興當其未被害時曾以中國之翠特亞克自許特創一報名曰婦女界以促醒中國之婦女於黑暗中爲宗旨今其遺骸封墓於杭之西湖彼之驚人偉跡亦永爲人所景仰矣後於一九一一年之十月革命軍起成女子軍數隊亦戎裝荷械以禦杭州南京漢口等役尹銳志曹女士辛素貞吳淑卿等爲前驅曹女士曾擲炸彈以燬杭州撫署辛素貞於漢口一役身受七創吳淑卿曾爲黎元洪之衛隊除在前敵之女子軍外專在後方供給財政物品者亦不乏其人如吳芝瑛吳鼎芬張靜江及現爲江蘇第一女子師範學校校長之張竹君等目組織女子看護隊以補紅會之不足總之彼等之精神與能力顧能負政治之責任迄至一千九百十二年南北統一後女界之活動更爲人所注意不獨羣組聯合會以謀女界之平等及選舉權而竟於是年正月廿二日召集十八省之代表大開會議於南京當即議決呈請國會及孫大總統通過女界亦應享選舉之權利一面推舉四十餘人組織請願團擁至國會請願因此演成女代表與軍警之衝突是役之首當其衝者爲唐羣英女士及蔡蕙女士此舉較之英國羅蘭夫人爲同一間題而演成大陽皇家博物院故事祇相差二十餘日耳

廣東國會中有女議員三人爲李佩蘭倫耀華汪兆銘是也嗣又續舉七人是爲女界活動最盛之時其最不幸之時爲袁世凱當總統之期在此時女界之會團均被解散致有傅文郁之憤怒決意密謀刺袁後因事機不密故改服男裝遁避日本時年祇十七歲同時尚有唐羣英之妹唐蕙英活動於長江各埠其本籍因活動而被囚於江西二年自是之後女界之活動告一結束而未嘗再有所聞矣經一九一八年之五四運動解放女權之呼聲又復大振乃知欲

S.N.R. AND S.H.N.R.

交通部直轄滬甯滬杭甬鐵路

廣　告

啟者本兩路每日除按班開行外並加特別快車尋常快車及夜快車滬寧路往來於上海蘇州無錫常州丹陽鎮江南京等站滬杭甬路往來於上海(南站或北站)松江楓涇嘉善嘉興硤石長安拱辰橋杭州閘口等站本兩路爲杭州上海南京天津北京張家口奉天及中國北部各大都會間最近最速之路線沿途古蹟甚多古雅幽靜別饒興趣各站經過地點皆爲東南名勝菁華之區風景之佳冠於全國其最著者如南翔之公園崑山之馬鞍山蘇州之虎邱天平山無錫之惠山錫山常州之天甯寺鎮江之金山焦山甘露寺南京之明陵莫愁湖松江之古墓佘山天文臺嘉興之南湖烟雨樓及杭州之西湖等處均爲我國特殊勝景如乘車出行作竟日之郊游必能爽心悅目於精神上獲益匪鮮

●莫干山滬杭甬鐵路旅館

莫干山爲中國東部避暑處之冠空氣清潔養病尤爲合宜上海北站有直達本館之聯票出售取價從廉欲知詳細請向上海北站問詢處接洽可也

車務總管奉命謹啟

壽險事業者。世界偉大經濟組織中。於個人國家最有關係之重要營業也。今請先從個人言之。設有一家庭於此。在社會爲中等家庭。卽今日代表大多數之普通家庭也。其家主或爲商人。或爲夥友。或爲公司職員。或爲學校教員。或爲銀行員。或爲美術家。月薪所入。自五十以至四百元不等。有父母妻子待其瞻養。兒女待其教育。此其人者。終日勞動。含辛茹苦。爲仰事俯蓄之謀。爲婚嫁喪葬之計。然勞碌一生。其能躊躇滿志者。百人中不過數人而已。其餘則旋進旋退。無大貧。亦無大富。碌碌一生。無所建樹。已身然。子孫亦然。甚者一遭不測。或早夭折。則一家頓失依恃。淪胥以盡。則又比比皆是。或幸得親戚照顧。勉强維持生活。然已不自立。重以累人。使其親戚亦因此相率而入於悲慘之境。此誠人世間大可憐者矣。然間亦有智慮深遠。堅苦卓絕之士。刻苦節儉。從事儲蓄。日積月累。實得巨款。然克享天年。幸遂厥志者。爲數亦甚寥寥。而儲蓄計劃。又多甚拙劣。一遇不測。前功盡棄。甚者以半生辛苦積貯之資。僅足供身後喪葬之費。下焉者。且幷此不得。思之尤足令人慘然。蓋儲蓄失敗。其最大原因。常爲家主中年夭折。遂致其預定經濟計劃。悉付泡影。兒女因之失學。妻母因而失養。衣食寒苦。生活艱難。有時且生命不保。改進家庭之說。更無從言矣。

以上所言。非專指一二家庭言也。類此者在中國境內。何止千萬。大街小巷。幾乎遍地皆是。蓋此卽今日中國普通家庭之境地。亦卽全國人民經濟能力之現狀也。

然設有一家庭於此。其經濟狀況。初無所優於以上所述者。其每月收入。爲百五十元。亦有父母妻子等待其贍養。子女恃以教育。若其人欲使其一家溫飽快樂。無飢寒之憂者。非力作經營。辛苦儲蓄二十年。不能達此目的。然人壽幾何。夭折無定。無論三十年之爲時太長。爲常人所不耐。卽能矣。又不能保其人之不半途夭折。半途失敗也。其事不亦太難乎。設彼不幸中途夭折。其家庭必仍因此而淪入苦境。設更不幸而卽於二三年內暴卒者。其前途更屬可慘矣。故彼若欲立其家庭於經濟穩妥之基者。當必另覓一較儲蓄尤爲穩妥之方法也。其法維何。卽爲保險。明哲之士。鑒於生命之不常。儲蓄之迂遠而不安全。常以其收入之小部分。投保壽險。平常月出一二十元。付於保險公司。卽可得五千或一萬之保險金。設遭不測。巨款立致。其本既可投資穩妥事業。其利則足維持一家之生活而有餘。無依賴戚屬之羞。無子女失學之虞。其爲家庭兒女謀者。豈不周且至乎。蓋彼不獨於己身在世之日。爲之力謀幸福。卽一旦頓遭不測。身後尤能爲之謀安全之道也。其深謀遠慮。辛苦節儉。不特其子孫家屬當深銘不忘。卽於國於世。亦可以告無愧矣。非智者孰能哉。

以上二種家庭。處境同。而結果大異者。豈非一智一拙。一勞一逸故耶。然中國今日此種家庭。爲數極多。須吾先覺者指引。以此種壽險爲之保障。雖近五年來。壽險之益。經多人宣揚。逐漸明曉。投保者亦已增加數千。然以中國之大。前途之發達。當無限量。鼓吹之事。正不容已也。

壽險之對於個人也。得保障家庭產業。提倡儉德。助人自立。其益固甚大矣。然於國亦何獨不然。壽險若能發達。以中國之大人民之衆。每人以些微之資保險。積少成多。頓成巨額。數年之間。立成千萬。以此巨資。從事經營。將何事不可辦。何往而不利哉。若社會無有此種事業。人民亦必多不注意於是。此種積少成多之款。必盡耗於賭博烟酒奢侈品。或無益之投資也。

壽險公司既積巨資。卽以此款從事穩妥營業。如鐵路、地產、公債、押款、市債、築路、濬河、農業等。如此種種投資。既爲穩妥。獲利尤溥。而於全體人民。尤有莫大之利益。蓋此種營業。爲銀行所不能舉辦。銀行須多貯現金。以備兌換。不敢爲長期之投資。壽險公司則不然。集資既厚。初無急需。故不必爲短期之投資。能爲銀行所不能爲之業務。故於金融界。亦有巨大之利益也。

中國今日。此項事業之重要。實屬不言而喻。蓋數十年後之中國。其進步之遲速。將胥視國民今日能否敢發其富源。發展其交通事業而定。中國如無良好鐵道良好路政。國家必不易於統一。必不能得一强有力之中央政府。反之。若交通便利。則軍閥自然消滅。其他若工廠建築業。市政。農林。礦產等等。亦必同時並起。於是商業之勃興。國富之驟增。可指日而待。舉世界各國。將莫與倫比也。然欲致此道。實非壽險事業發達不可。

美國。世界第一之富國也。然其富源之開闢。壽險事業之力最多。中國今日欲成此功。壽險較別業亦易爲力。若有公司。能照寄美國保險法律嚴密之制裁。有巨大之資本。以爲擔保。其信用必較銀行爲可靠。其裨益於中國人民者。必較他業爲尤溥也。

壽險事業既利於國家個人如此。其爲社會全體人民所贊助也必矣。社會愈明曉其內容。必愈歡迎其事業。良以其利極多。大者可發展一國實業。增進國富。小之可養成個人之儉德。保障一家安全。其他若衛生教育等事。亦莫不因而發達也。壽險之益。其大如此。中華人士。可不急起直追。以從事此種偉大業務耶。

雙十節

趙晉卿

今日何日。非雙十節耶。雙十節至矣。同爲中華民國之國民。對此作何感想。慶耶賀耶。一任其過去耶。夫民國成立。合四萬萬同胞。集羣策。併羣力。革除君主之專制。而後有今日。則歲歲更新。年年紀念。宜勿忘此雙十節。顧立國已十三年。可與歐美民主先進國政體。並駕齊驅。立於地球之上者。吾思之。吾重思之。吾殊不敢爲我民國幸。吾起而環顧我國民。大都虛憍自大。涉獵自矜者居其多數。棄舊道德若敝屣。奉新惡俗如圭臬。如醉如夢。曾不猛省。是何異燕雀處堂。以爲安厝火積薪。以爲樂。偕大之民國。不其累卵哉。十年九亂。已苦兵燹。驕奢淫佚。抑何尤甚。一衣也。無冬無夏。施其文繡。舍國貨不用。而用舶來品。一食也。大餐西菜。恣其饕餮。以爲不若。是不足以衛生。一住也。幽軒淨室。尚嫌樸陋。必高其閘閎。施其白堊。以壯觀瞻。逮及一菸一酒一舟車一逆旅之費。每人所需。幾十倍於從前。富者一席酒。貧家半年糧。今豪貴之宴會然也。頭上兩片雲。戴着數村稅。今婦女之妝束然也。生活程度日益高。分利之人日益多。病國之害日益著。猶嘵嘵自辯曰。今何時。今何時。今爲海通時代。起居不與歐美各國相競爭。是示之弱也。是暴其短也。嗚呼。此亦不智甚矣。夫不揣其本而齊末。非徒無益。寧不大害。今日用之漏巵。胡爲日甚一日。市面之金融。胡爲年枯一年。貴介胡爲伍奴隸。王孫胡爲作哀號。紈袴胡爲入流民。游手胡爲成乞丐。不觸目皆是乎。民國初肇。險象環生。癥結所在。可得而尋。軍閥專橫。戰禍頻仍。水旱飢荒。天災備嘗。猶其次也。蓋哀莫哀於心死。患莫患於羣狂。今我民國之人民。爭表面之短長。無徹底之覺悟。幾何而不土崩瓦解哉。若反之。而處今之世。興幼小之實業。不襲皮毛。必振精神。致力於農工商。而淡泊乎衣食住。不失個人之特性。不負匹夫之責任。寧儉毋侈。寧樸毋華。凡可以根本生利之事業。知無勿爲。爲無勿成。同舟共濟。端厥方針。則庶幾乎。否則。日言民治。而離民治之途日遠。雖逢雙十節。有何足賀哉。有何足賀哉。

趙晉卿

亞美保險總公司啟

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美亞保險總公司爲服務並便利各地保險諸君起見特於各大省會城鎮均設有分公司與經理處且本公司所代表之保險團體皆爲資本極巨信用卓著勢力偉大之美國保險公司

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求根本解決。非從教育入手不可。從前之武力活動。均屬無濟於事。於是羣謀教育平等之策。以立擴張女權之基。昔我國有一成語曰。女子無才便是德。適與蘇格拉底所謂有才即有德。適相背馳。知我國數千年來女權之墜落。皆爲此等成語所誤。女子之才能本與男子相等。若不阻礙其發展。則早已登於光明之地。決不任人摧殘矣。此種成語甚爲奇異。決非出諸含有文學思想者之口。蓋或恐女子之授與教育。將讀不正之書籍。誤入歧途。故以此種成語束縛之。如果有意使女子之不受教育。而永使爲人之奴隸者。是則男子之過也。若男子而不加憐惜。則眞無惻隱之心矣。目今男女共授之學校。共有三處。即上海之聖瑪利勃拉克及歐托片亞二學校。及廣東之教會學校。此三校中。惟歐托片亞。爲中國人之私立學校。政府應設之男女共授學校。實付缺如。故經女界之屢次呼籲。始得實現於北京之北京大學。當教育總長蔡元培於一九二〇年之一月一日之宣言中。謂教部並非反對開放男女共學之門戶。亦非對於男女有所偏見。故於下學期。始准令女生報名入學云云。於是下學期之開學時。首先報名入校者。有王蘭邨春蘭。奚琅等。及至現時。男女共學之說已無問題矣。將來之效驗。必有可觀。泰而司曰。凡人必須自知。誠不謬也。女權之墮落。亦由於無自知之明。今女界中亦自知其不受教育。即普通見識。亦不完備。故於活動之始。亦採先行整頓內部之法。然後擴展於外。今之要求男女共授。亦整頓內部之一策也。近今女界所受之教育。僅爲烹飪、縫工、管理家政等事。如是之教育。將來如果學成。亦祇成一良善之家務管理人而已。而若輩之束縛。則未嘗有所解放也。然當此保守。亦足以稍習普通之識見。而啓發其天然之才能。惟年幼女生之腦經。必使其深印權利平等之思想。若較長之女生。則非加改良。而採共授主義不可。記者曾憶一事。足爲比喻。即去年五月中之反教運動。因教會中之男生。懼女教會生之固執。而現兩性不平等之象。且加女生以攻擊是也。二性之不平等。非惟人之心理使然。即聖經中亦有此種論調。如聖高太令傳中之第十一章第八節至九節。所謂男子非爲女子而生。女子則爲男子而存。又曰。男子非由女子之創造。女子乃由男子而創造云云。由是觀之。女子永輪爲附屬品矣。然細加思索。內中必有誤解之處。然耶否耶。照記者之意思。教育制中。除家藝之外。宜偏重於教育與社會二者。以免再生歧視之意。北京清華學校之專選女生。放美肄業。爲女界一可喜之事。美國新總統之代表施旦文氏。曾演說曰。美政府之退還拳亂賠款。專爲利益中國起見。如是利益非惟男生應得。即中國之女生亦宜同等享受。故女生之得能於每年放美肄業者。由是而始。曾幾何時。當局者因鑒於經濟困難。故每年祇資送十生之美。女生則無與焉。後以經費稍裕。始經判定。每年資送男女各五之數。乃於下年八月實行。茲將清華資送之美之女生。列表如下。

學生之在美者	四五五人	學生之在清華學校者	五三一人
總數	九八六人	資送之美之女生總數	三八人
現尚在美肄業之女生	二一人	在美之女生與總數女生之比例	百分之四·六
女生之與男生之比例	百分之二·一	資送之美男女生之費用	一一五〇〇〇〇金圓
資送女生之費用	三四八六〇〇金圓	女生之費用與總費之比例	百分之三·〇三
資送之美之費與在清華時費用總數	一·四九六·五六八金圓	資送女生之費與總費之比例	百分之二·三三

由上表觀之。女生祗佔極小之一部而已。尚且費去幾許唇舌而得之。女界之與法律問題。亦有合之處。茲姑略述數語。以誌不平。省憲之第五條所載。謂凡屬中華共和國人民之宗教等級及種族一律平等。此條中未言及男女性之分別。故屬女性。亦能享平等之權利。亦有人言曰。此條之不列性類。其與女性之有區別也無疑。欲免以後之混雜。不若新德國國憲之所載。較爲詳明。德國國憲之第一百〇九條。謂男女應享平等權利。選舉會之第一目的。欲於憲中載明。謂選舉權之對於性類。宗教種族等。均無區別。至於中國之總統選舉法。國會議員選舉法及省議員選舉法中。則頗有異同。如總統選舉法之第一條云。中華民國之人民。有被選舉資格者。供得被選爲總統。此條已包括女性在內。又在國會議員選舉法第三、四、五條及省議會選舉法第三、四條中云。非男性則無選舉之權。故選舉會中之目的。在於攫得平等之投票選舉權。男子得選舉權之後。竟棄女子之權利於不顧。以爲除女界之少數皎皎者外。餘者均屬無知之輩。不急之務。不若暫行置之。然大謬之處實肇於此。徒與政客以便利之機。而貽政府以不良之名。不勝浩歎。今日議員之中。祇有一人爲女性名曰王昌國。尚在湖南省會中。除此一人之外。渺無所聞。法律中之最關緊要者。莫若省憲中之民治法。而民治法之條款。對於二性之權利。大相懸殊。若有人起而善爲修改之。則女界社交經濟之情形。方有補救之望。盡不圖之民法第九條云。如年歲合格。而有顯著之能力。無論男女。均有權經營各事。惟已出嫁者。在於例外。第二十六條又云。家務之外。如有經營他務。須取得爲夫者之同意。倘有違背。則將所經營之事。作爲無效。由是而論。則待女子猶如孺子。永不能如男子之所享者同。而終限於家務之一隅。一若爲已嫁者身入牢籠。然民法第一三五八條云。無論嫁時所享之財產。或嫁後所得之財產。爲夫者。應有管理及處置之權。非得與之謀利。如爲夫者。對於此種財產。懷有惡意。而被控告者。則得允准其收回。自行管理。此條與女界之經濟。猶如以石壓於其頸。女界自身所有之財產。不能享受於已嫁之後。則不啻視婚約如賣絕本身與財產之權矣。倘女子而知法律。則抱獨身主義者。更將擴張矣。或於訂婚之前。另行約法數章。以免婚後之爲奴隸。至離婚之法律中。亦多偏於一面之談。如一三七八條云。母而有再醮者。其應享原家庭之權利。完全取消。如父而再娶者。仍得享其家庭之權利。又一三八七條云。非髮妻所生之子。則爲半子。即證明庶出之子也。男子不准娶妾之條。明載約法。然於此條觀之。則男子顯然尚有娶妾之權。又第一四六六、一四六七、及一四六八等條云。關於財產繼承權之繼承次序。即第一應受繼承者。爲子。爲孫。第二爲嗣子。第三爲近親之後輩。第四爲夫或妻。第五爲同一枝之長輩。第六爲兄弟。第七爲族長。末爲女。噫。同屬親生之人。其承繼之次序。則居首。女則居末。其相去之遠。實千與一之比也。豈皆爲親生之人。而女子獨不能得父之財產哉。欲謀法律之公正。必須削去不平之點。則庶可矣。

考近今女界之職業。已漸有進步。女子之當打字者。速寫者。實習者。編緝者。銀行書記。電話接線者。教習。醫生。看護婦等。頗不乏人。且在鐵路管理局及郵政局中。亦能佔得重要之位置。即婚姻一層。亦較前稍爲改良。須取得雙方之同意。然後訂婚。故現時之新夫婦。頗能得家庭之幸福。將來女界之進步。實未可限量也。

●中國現時之職業教育

自中國人士知職業教育之旨趣以來。祇十餘年而已蔚經教育家之極力提倡。於六年前始克成立職業教育之機關。而在此六年之中。成效頗稱卓著。茲將其組織之情形及職業教育之要旨。一一列明如下。

（一）中國職業教育之組織

當一九一七年之間。經黃炎培等之提倡。及各界之贊助。始得成立畫事部。於是年五月而開一中國教育界之新紀元。當時董事部之人物。即爲黃君等。而黃君爲執行部主任。在此數年之中。會員已達數千餘人。且歐美各國之華僑。亦聞風興起。故將來之進步。非可限量也。茲將其執務列表如下。

A（考查）　考查之法。共有二種。一種係藉函件考查。一種係實地考查。關係第一種者。即考查全國職業教育及畢業生離校後之情形。與出版之各雜誌書籍等。全國職業學校之設立數量等。關係第二種者。即派人實地考查。國外如馬關。亞溪伯來等處。本國如東三省。青島。江蘇。浙江。安徽。江西等省。現已考查一百四十三次。

B（演說）　關係職業教育之演說。或在公共場所宣布。或因答人詢問。已有一百四十餘次。且備有職業教育中西文之幻燈。以備隨時映演。黃君曾於一九二二年十月。游歷至北京。且在沿長江各埠。演說職業教育之需要。當至湖南時。經該省教育會之要求。籌一職業教育之統系。俾便倣行。黃君乃偕同該省教育界極力籌謀。至今已要然可觀。

C（出版）　該職業教育社之出版物。爲一種。按月出版之雜誌。現已改爲小本。名曰教育與職業。專載關係職業教育之論文。其餘如一九一七年出版之職業教育問解。譯自西人著作之職業教育談。職業教育初階。譯文及職業教育之解說。前時之職業教育談。教育引鐘。職業引鐘。職業教育之心理學。職業教育之科學研究等。其將行出版者。如職業教育之心理觀。商業經驗談。職業教育指南等。且聞尚欲出一種英文年報。俾便外人之參考云。

D（職業指導委員會）　委員會乃該社社員聯合中華職業學校之教員會而成立者。專任對於各商店行號人才之選擇。爲目今最要之職務。經委員會之極力籌謀。務求人才之造就。切合於現時實業界之需要。以謀學生永久之生活。故委員會極其全力。而於此商業集中之上海。研求職業之要素。以冀達趨於完善之地位。現將研究所得。著成一書。名曰職業經驗談。又自德國運至器具數種。以測各生之智慧云。

E（商業補習學校之設立）　一九二二年。經上海總商會及上海商業學校之協助。乃得成立商業補習學校之設立。乃專爲未經教練之學徒而設。以普及商業經驗於工作人爲宗旨。

F（商人博物院）　爲啓發商人智識起見。乃設一商人博物院於中華職業學校內。其中分爲三室。一爲陳列室。專陳科學儀器。衛生物品。及各工場製造品。一爲演說室。時請名人演說於此。一爲藏書室。以便生徒參考之需。

G（實習學校之設立）　職業學校之設立也。初擬籌資金五萬元。結果乃得七萬元。於是於一九一七年之七月。建一校基於上海。而於是年之十月成立。其名曰中華職業學校。校中共分五課。即機械。木工。鐵工。商業。職業專科是也。前尚有琺瑯及鈕扣二課。現已取消。實業及商業二課。除半工半讀外。且取實在協助之主義。

上述各條。概言中國職業教育之組織及工作。而對於進行一層。亦足有可告之處。故述之如下。

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上海廣東路三號　恆信洋行啟

（二）中國職業教育之發展

A（在舉行新學制後之職業學校）　新學制之通過時。在一九二一年十一月舉行於廣東之各省教育會年會中。後在一九二二年在山東舉行之年會中修改之。是時教育部亦於九月中開一特別會議。乃摘取二種新學制議案中之精華。並添改之。又經黎大總統於一九二二年十一月一日之批准後。乃成今日之新學制。此種新學制。頗有益於職業教育之發展云。茲將新學制之規則列下。

一　初等高級課程。須依照環境情形。參加職業教育預備課。

二　中等學校。須依環境之情形。設立各種職業教育課程。

三　高等學校中之農藝。實業。商業。格致等科。或祇有一科。或兼有各科。須照環境情形而設。各高等實業學校之用舊法者。須一律改爲職業學校式之專門農校。實業學校。商業學校。

四　職業學校之設立。視乎環境之情形。各中等實業學校之改爲職業學校也。前者須待中學畢業學生之肄業。後者祇初等學校之畢業生可矣。

五　因增進職業教育之發展起見。宜設師範專科。以養成教師人才。

六　各大學校。須隨學生之需要。而酌時設立特別專科。

自新學制批准後。各省皆改訂之。將來之成效。誠非可以道里計也。

B（全國職業教育大會）　一九二二年七月三日至七日。於濟南舉行全國職業教育大會。與會者咸全國職業教育會及各分會專以研究職業教育之發展。爲時五月。而聚議七次。是次之與會者。約十一省。共五十八人。計代表機關四十有三。厥後議決條款九則。茲將最要之二則。節錄如下。

一　議決呈請大總統准撥俄退庚子賠款。德國賠款。及關稅增加稅。爲教育基金。以作發展職業教育之用。擬集基金五百萬。以實行下述各事。創立職業教育聯合會。於本國適當境內。設立職業學校十處。以資金補助各省創立職業學校之費。及並補助各種私立職業學校。藉以鼓勵發展職業教育。

二　議決草訂課程表。如入學資格。授課鐘點等。以備政府之採取。是屆與會者。爲上海中華職業學校。北京師範職業學校。北京女子師範學校。山西工界補習學校。江蘇第一商業學校。江蘇第二農業學校等。

C（職業學校出品之陳列）　第一次之出品陳列賽會。於一九二二年二月一日至七日舉行。茲將其當日情形列表如下。

一　與賽學校之數	五十
二　學校代表之省分	江蘇、浙江、安徽、直隸、山西、江西、湖北、湖南。八省
三　物品件數	三千〇三十九件
四　售出物品計數	三百二十九件
五　售出物品之價值	一千二百元
六　參觀人數	一萬〇四百六十八人

D（關於農藝進步之連絡）　科學智識之缺乏。中華農業會召集全國教育促進會及中國職業教育會於一九二二年七月舉行第一次會議於山東。茲將所議之三要趨列下。

一　農業教育。

二　農藝之實習。

三　農藝教育之執行。

其第一種問題。含有重組之意。另組一完善機關。實施中等實任之教育。並擬組織中等農業學校。及高等農業學校。又將各種制度修改完善。現經執行委員會實行矣。除計畫農業教育之進步外。同時舉行農產展覽會。是日與會之代表。共計一百七十四人。此種現象。足證將來中國農業之進步也。

E（職業學校顯著之增加）　至一千九百二十二年。職業學校成立已屆第五年。而此五年中職業學校之增加爲數頗巨。列表如下。

學校之種類	學校計數					
	一九一六	一九一七	一九一八	一九一九	一九二〇	一九二一
高等農業學校	五六	七四	八二			
中等農業學校	二六九	三一一	三四五			
高等實業學校	三〇	三四	三八			
中等實業學校	三八	六二	八二			
高等商業學校	三一	三五	四五			
中等商業學校	八〇	一〇七	一二九			
男子職業學校	三	三四	五一			
女子職業學校	二一	四四	一五八			
補習學校		一一	二五〇			
師範職業學校	三	二	五			
慈善職業學校	六	一九				
總數	五三一	七一九	一三五三			

由此觀之。可知一九二一年較一九一六年增至一百七十分。一九二二年較一九二一年增百分之八十六。此種增加。可知職業教育之蒸蒸日上。而占全國之重要位置也。